THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM CHICAGO.

Governor Seymour's Opening Speech.

HIS OPINION ON THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

THE NEW PLATFORM.

CHICAGO, August 30.—The Committee on Resolutions appointed as a Sub-Committee Messrs. Miller, Chairman; Tilden (New York), and Vallandigham. They failed to agree, but have not come to any open rupture, and adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M., when they will report to the Committee.

Enough is known to show that it will not be a war platform nor an out-and-out peace one that will be adopted; it is now a question whether there shall be a demand for an armistice or a set forth in the platform.

Among the Vice-Presidents is Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania. Among the Secretaries, Frank M. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania.

Seymour took the chair amid cheering. In opening he announced himself as in favor of the restoration of the Union and peace. He declared that there was not a man here but what loved the Union and demanded constitutional wisdom.

He charged that persons of the Republican party have driven them on until they have well nigh swept away the Union. He demanded that the Convention should show what they mean by a platform, and not trust to any man. He throws the entire blame of all of our troubles on Lincoln and the Administration.

He has not mentioned the Rebel nor our army, save to speak of its losses, and enumerate the consequent suffering. The high taxes and the draft are declared to be an oppression of the people to satisfy persons of the Republican party; he appeals to all to sink all issues, and achieve success in gaining control of the Government again.

CHICAGO, August 30.—The National Democratic Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The attendance, both inside and outside of the Wigwam, was even greater than that of yesterday.

Immediately after the Convention was called to order, and a prayer was offered by Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, Mr. Hughes, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported that the Committee had unanimously agreed upon Horatio Seymour as permanent President of the Convention.

The announcement was greeted with applause, and the report adopted by acclamation.

The following is a list of the officers elected by the Convention by acclamation:—

PRESIDENT.
Horatio Seymour, of New York.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.
Joseph Chase, of Maine.
J. W. Sullivan, of New Hampshire.
R. D. Beach, of Massachusetts.
D. H. Smalley, of Vermont.
George Taylor, of Connecticut.
Alfred Anthony, of Rhode Island.
Andrew J. Gobb, of New Jersey.
Gideon J. Tucker, of New York.
Asa Packer, Pennsylvania.
J. T. Robinson, Ohio.
S. W. Gibson, Indiana.
O. B. Jackson, Illinois.
John S. Barry, Michigan.
John S. Phelps, Missouri.
John P. Peckham, Minnesota.
Wm. Patterson, Iowa.
J. S. Berry, California.
C. J. Stickler, Kansas.
William McMill, Oregon.
Isaac D. Jones, Maryland.
Dr. John Merritt, Delaware.

SECRETARIES.—One from each State, including James D. Biddle, Delaware; Frank M. Hutchinson, Pennsylvania; James A. L. McClure, Maryland; James P. Barbour, Kentucky; O. B. Eshelman, Ohio; and others.

The rules and regulations of the last National Democratic Convention were adopted.

When quiet was restored, Governor Seymour was escorted to the chair and proceeded to address the Convention.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

Governor Seymour spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Convention:—I cannot forecaste the resolutions and action of this convention, but I do say that every member of it loves the Union, desires peace, and will uphold Constitutional freedom. While the resolutions and action of this convention are of the utmost importance, there are reasons why the Democratic party should be restored to power, and they are great reasons.

The Democratic party will restore the Union because it longs for its restoration; it will bring peace, because it loves peace; it will bring back liberty to our land, because it loves liberty; it will put down despotism, because it hates the ignoble tyranny which now degrades the American people.

Four years ago a convention met in this city, when our country was peaceful, prosperous, and united. Its delegates did not mean to destroy our Government, to overwhelm us with debt, or to drench our land with blood; but they were animated by intolerance and fanaticism, and blinded by an ignorance of the spirit of our Constitution, the character of our people, and the condition of our land.

They thought they might safely indulge their passions, and they concluded to do so. They would not heed the warnings of our fathers, and they did not consider that meddling begets strife.

Their passions have brought out their natural results. They were impelled to spurn all measures of compromise. Step by step, they have marched on to results from which at the outset they would have shrunk with horror; and even now, when war has desolated our land, has laid its heavy burthens upon labor, and when bankruptcy and ruin overhang us, they will not have the Union restored except upon conditions unknown to our Constitution. They will not let the shedding of blood cease even for a *little* time, to see if Christian charity or the wisdom of statesmanship may not work out a method to save our country.

Nay, more than this, they will not listen to a proposal for peace which does not offer that which this Government has no right to ask. This Administration cannot now have this Union if it would.

It has, by its proclamations, by vindictive legislation, and by displays of hate and passion, placed obstacles in its own pathway which it cannot overcome. It has hampered its own freedom of action by unconstitutionalities.

It cannot be said that the failure of its policy is due to the want of courage and devotion on the part of our armies. Never in the history of the world have soldiers given up their lives more freely than have those of the armies which have battled for the flag of our Union in the Southern States.

The world will hold that they have done all that armies can do, and had wise statesmanship secured the fruits of their victories, to-day there would have been peace in the land.

But while our soldiers have desperately struggled to carry our banners South to the Gulf of Mexico, even now the Government declares in the edict of a General that rebellious discontent has worked Northward to the shores of the great Lakes.

The guaranteed the rights of the people to bear arms have been trampled under foot, up to the very borders of Canada, so that American servitude is put in bold contrast with British liberty. This Administration thus declares to the world that it has no faith in the people of the States, whose votes placed it in power.

It also admits by such an edict that these people have no faith in the Administration, while those in power, without remorse, sacrifice the blood and treasures of our people; they will not give up their own passions for the public good. The Union is now held asunder by military ambition.

If our political troubles could be referred to peaceful arbitrament, away from the contending armies in the field, our Union could be restored. The rights of the States would be guaranteed, the sacredness of homes and persons be again respected, and an insulted judiciary would again administer the laws of the land.

Let not the ruin of our country be charged to our soldiers. It is not due to their teachings or their fanaticism. In constant official intercourse with them, I have never heard uttered one sentiment of hatred towards the people of the South.

Beyond all other men, they value the blessings of peace, and the virtues of mercy, of gentleness, and charity, while those who stay home demand no mercy, or charity, or forgiveness.

The bigotry of fanaticism and the intrigues of placemen have made bloody pages of history in the past three years. It was a soldier upon whom our Saviour bestowed His only commendation when He hung upon the cross and the Pharisees marked His sufferings; it was a soldier alone who discovered His divinity, when he heard Him pour forth prayers for mercy and forgiveness for the authors of His sufferings.

This Administration cannot save this Union, but we can. Mr. Lincoln views many things above the Union; we put the Union first of all. He thinks a proclamation worth more than peace. We think the blood of our people more precious than the edicts of a President.

There are no hindrances in our pathway to union and peace. We demand no conditions for the restoration of the Union. We are shackled with no hates, no prejudices, no passions. We wish for fraternal relationship with the people of the South; we demand for them what we demand for ourselves, full recognition of the rights of the State.

We mean that any State on our national banner shall shine with one and the same lustre. In the coming election men must decide with which of the two parties into which our people are divided they will act. If they wish for Union, they will act with the party which will hold the Union together.

They will act with that party which does now and always did love and reverence the Union. If they wish for peace they will act with those who sought to avert this war, or who now seek to restore goodwill and harmony among all sections of our country.

If they care for their rights and for the sacredness of their homes, they will act with those who have stood up to resist arbitrary arrests, despotic legislation, and the overthrow of the judiciary.

If, upon the other hand, they are willing to continue the present policy of the Government and condition of affairs, let them act with that organization which made the present condition of our country.

There are many good men who may be led to do this by their passions and prejudices, and our land swarms with placemen, who will hold upon power with a deadly grasp. But as for us, we are resolved that the party which has made the history of our country since its advent to power, seem like some unnatural and terrible dream, shall be overthrown.

Four years ago it had its birth upon this soil. Let us see that, by our action, it shall die here, where it was born. We desire Union and peace, and the Administration deny us Union and peace, for they demand conditions and exact a price which they well know will prolong the war, and the war unduly prolonged becomes disunion.

Wise statesmen can now bring this war to a close upon the terms solemnly set forth by the Government at the outset of the contest. In the political contest in which we are engaged we do not seek partizan advantages.

We are battling for the rights of those who belong to all political organizations. We mean by these rights, that free speech shall not be impeached, although that right may be used to denounce us.

We intend that the rights of conscience shall be protected, although mistaken views of duty may turn the temples of religion into theatres for partizan denunciations. We mean home rights; the sacredness of the fireside shall be respected by those in authority, no matter what political views may be held by those who sit beneath their roof-trees.

When the Democratic party shall have gained power we shall not be less, but more tenacious upon these subjects. We have forborne much, because those who are now charged with the conduct of public affairs knew but little about the principles of our Government.

We were unwilling to present an appearance of factious opposition; but when we shall have gained power, that official who shall violate one principle of law—one single right of the humblest man in the land, shall be punished by the full rigor of the law. It matters not whether he sits in the Presidential chair, or holds an humbler office under Government.

The speech of Governor Seymour was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Guthrie, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, stated that the several resolutions offered to the said Committee yesterday had been referred to a sub-committee, and that there was reason to believe that they would be ready to report this afternoon, and, furthermore, that there was a fair prospect of an harmonious conclusion.

After some debate the Convention took a recess till 4 o'clock.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Public interest is concentrated on the Chicago Convention, and the result of its deliberations are anxiously awaited. The nomination of General McClellan is conceded by the secessionists and peace men here, who declare that he will satisfy them, as he must be governed by his party, and will do their work as effectually as Vallandigham or Voorhees.

No news of importance from military sources.

—The London *Athenæum* gives Tennyson a "sockdologer" for "Enoch Arden." It asks, are young ladies to be trained in a complaisant belief that it is rather a poetical incident to have two husbands living at one time?

—M. Aristide Husson has lately died in Paris, where he was born in 1803. He was a favorite pupil of David of Angers, and in 1837 obtained a first class medal for a group—now in the Palace of the Luxembourg, representing the guardian angel offering a repenting sinner to God. His principal works, to be seen in Paris, are the statues of Baily and Voltaire, in front of the Hotel de Ville; "Summer and Autumn," colossal figures, on the Place de la Concorde; the statue of St. Bernard, at the Church of the Madeleine; of Marguerite de Provence, in the garden of the Luxembourg; and of Clovis, at Sainte Clotilde.

FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT SUIT.

Surgeon-General Hammond in the Supreme Court.

Damages Four Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Yesterday District Attorney Carrington entered suit in the Supreme Court of this District against William O. Hammond, late Surgeon-General United States Army, to recover $450,000, the amount alleged that the Government has been defrauded of by his purchase of blankets from W. A. Stephens and supplies from John Wyeth & Brother; fifty thousand dollars being the amount in the first case, and four hundred thousand in the second.

FROM HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARD.

The Order of Organization.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, August 30.—The following order is just issued:—

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HARRISBURG, August 30, 1864.—General Orders No. 1.—In conformity with the provisions of the Acts of Assembly of the 22d and 25th of August, 1864, and the acts to which they are supplements, it is ordered:—

First. That the raising of a corps of fifteen regiments, to be called the "Pennsylvania State Guard," provided for in said acts, be forthwith commenced.

Second. As the first portion of that corps, three regiments of Infantry, two squadrons of Cavalry, and four batteries of Field Artillery, shall be recruited without delay.

These regiments, squadrons, and batteries it is intended shall be composed of volunteers, to wit, of veteran soldiers and of able-bodied persons, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, giving the preference to those who are not subject to draft under the laws of the United States.

Third. The forces thus to be raised will be commanded by company officers, elected by the men, and who have been in the service of the United States, and been honorably discharged therefrom; the field and general officers will be appointed by the Governor, and mustered into the service of the State; the force will be used only for the defense of the State. It will, while in the service, be clothed, equipped, armed, subsisted, disciplined, and paid as provided for by law for similar troops in the service of the United States.

Fourth. Persons qualified by service for the position of company officers in this corps will, on application to the State Inspector-General at Harrisburg, receive authority to recruit companies and squads, and if afterwards elected as company officers, will be commissioned accordingly.

Fifth. The said corps shall be enlisted in the service of the State for three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of the State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary.

Sixth. A camp of rendezvous will be established at Harrisburg, under the charge of competent military and medical officers, and transportation for troops there o will be furnished to persons recruiting companies and squads of not less than eight men, on application to Colonel M. S. Gray, Harrisburg, Chief of the Transportation and Telegraph Department.

Seventh. Should the regiments, squadrons, and batteries, specially herein provided for, not be recruited within thirty days, the deficiency will be supplied by draft.

Sixth. Brigadier-General Lemuel Todd, State Inspector-General, is charged with the execution of this order, and all the details under it.

By order of A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant-Gen. Pennsylvania.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BURNSIDE.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., August 30.—General Burnside arrived last night at this place from the White Mountains, on his way to resume his command. His arrival speedily becoming known, large numbers of citizens and neighbors assembled, and Belknap's Cornet Band serenaded the General, who responded as follows:—

My friends—I am sure you will excuse me from making any extended remarks on this occasion, because it is not my habit to address public assemblies. I am returning from a brief trip, during which I have purposely enjoyed recreation. It will not be amiss, however, for me to say that I have the fullest confidence in the ability of the Government to crush out this wicked Rebellion.

I feel that the day is not far distant when despondency will totally disappear, and the people of the North will see, as we in the field see, that the end is at hand. Only one united effort is needed to enable the Government to move still more quickly. I refer to this, because I have lately witnessed despondency, and been surprised at it. I have heard more grumbling at the North in three days, than I heard in our whole campaign from the Rapidan to Petersburg.

The people seem to think our armies are wearing out without a corresponding exhaustion of the enemy. This is a mistake. Our reserves in the field are greater than his. We have three times his home resources untouched, and can lose far more than the South and still break down the Rebellion.

I repeat, there is no cause for despondency. Let every citizen do all in his power, and the result is sure. It is not possible that any cause so founded in iniquity as the Rebellion should succeed, but, independent of right and wrong, I am sure that we have the strength and will to conquer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Jury trials were resumed in this Court this morning.

United States vs. Robert Cunningham. The defendant is indicted under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1863, charged with enticing a colored soldier, named Shadrach Newman, to desert from Camp William Penn.

It appeared from the evidence of Newman that he first enlisted and was sent to Camp Penn on the 21st of May. A few days after, he and a comrade left the camp in the evening to get some whisky. In the immediate neighborhood they met Cunningham and another man with a covered wagon. Cunningham then persuaded him to desert and go with him to Camden, when he would enlist him, where he would not have to fight.

Having consented, he got into Cunningham's wagon, who covered him over with straw or hay, and he was driven to Camden. He was there enlisted under the name of Charles Jones, and sent to Trenton, where his bounty of $300 was paid him, and he was returned to Camp William Penn, that being the rendezvous for all colored troops for New Jersey and Pennsylvania. This was on the 1st of July.

Fitzpatrick, Cunningham's companion, had been previously arrested by Colonel Wagner, upon the charge of having enticed Newman to desert, and Newman having in the meantime been returned to camp, appeared against him at the hearing before the United States Commissioner. His evidence was conclusive, and the Commissioner held him in $2000 bail for trial.

Cunningham, who up to this time had not been arrested, offered himself as bail for Fitzpatrick, when, being recognised, he was at once taken into custody as *particeps criminis* with Fitzpatrick, and held for trial. The latter has forfeited his bail and cannot be found, leaving Cunningham alone to pay the penalty of his violation of law. The case is on trial.

Gilpin and J. K. Valentine for the United States; John O'Byrne for the defence.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—Assault and battery cases of no special interest were on trial during the morning.

From Grant's Army.

ALL QUIET ON THE JAMES.

No Fighting Since Thursday.

SCARE FOR COLORED TROOPS.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The *Star* says the mail steamer *Dictator*, from City Point, reports all quiet on the Weldon railroad since the fight at Ream's Station, on Thursday, with the exception of the usual picket firing.

On Sunday an attack was anticipated on our pontoon bridge over the Appomattox, at Broadway landing. Two brigades of colored troops and several batteries were despatched to that point on the "double-quick," but no Rebels made their appearance.

The *Dictator* brought up the 5th and 6th New Jersey Regiments. Their term of service having expired.

There is a street report of a Rebel guerilla dash on Leesburg last night, but no confirmation of the report has been received.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated August 28, evening, says, to day not a gun was fired from day-light to dark, and up to this hour, 9 P. M., there have been very few reports. It was the most quiet day we have had for four weeks.

Our loss in Thursday's fight is ascertained to be about 2000 men in the aggregate and nine guns—four of Brown's Rhode Island, four of Sleeper's Massachusetts, and one of McKnight's Battery of Light Artillery.

The statement is made by request that it was the 107th Pennsylvania Veteran Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, instead of the 104th New York, as reported in some of the newspapers, which captured the battle-flag of the 18th North Carolina in the fight of the 19th instant, and that the party who made the prize was the color-bearer of the regiment, Private Hollenstein, of Company C.

An English gentleman, Edwin Wallace, swam the Appomattox last night and escaped into our lines. He has resided in Petersburg since the war began, and represents the prospects of the Confederacy as becoming more gloomy than ever. The leaders are rendered desperate because of the miscarriage of their scheme to draw General Grant hence, by invading Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wallace lost his wife and child in Petersburg, a short time since, they being killed by the explosion of one of our shells, which entered the house were they were. Three deserters also got in last night, and report that they were paid off and discharged a short time ago, from Colonel Crawford's Union 3d Tenn. 100 Days Regiment, and while on their way home were captured with, seventeen others, by General Weller's Cavalry, and forced into the Rebel ranks, afterwards robbed of all their money and clothing.

They have no idea of what became of the other seventeen men. They were separated at Lynchburg, whither they were brought from the place of their capture in irons. They are very indignant at the treatment they have received, and are anxious to take the oath of allegiance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 61½. Noon, 76. One P. M., 76. Wind, N. W.

THE MILITARY SCHOOL.—The Supervisory Committee for recruiting colored troops, 1210 Chesnut street, have decided to close this useful and successful institution after the 15th of September. This school has been entirely sustained by the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia, and the Committee, being short of funds, are compelled to close the school, after rendering such valuable aid to the Government in organizing colored troops. The school, since it was organized, has been under the able charge of Col. John H. Taggart, late of the Pennsylvania Reserves. Five hundred and five students have been sent to Washington for examination, of whom four hundred and fifty six have passed successfully the Military Board, of which Major-General Silas Casey is President, as follows:—

For Colonels	3
For Lieutenant-Colonels	7
For Majors	14
For Captains	110
For First Lieutenants	141
For Second Lieutenants	181
Total	456

Showing a rejection of only eight per cent., while there were fifty per cent. before the establishment of this school, which has been open to all classes of society, and which has enabled many a young man in the ranks to elevate himself to a position which otherwise would have been closed to him. Sons of some of the most prominent men of the times have graduated from this school.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.—The following nominations were made last evening by the members of the National Union party:—

CONGRESS.

District.		District.	
1.	John M. Butler.	3.	Hon. Leonard Myers.
2.	Hon. Charles O'Neill.	4.	Hon. Wm. D. Kelley.

SENATORIAL.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Isaac A. Sheppard.

LEGISLATURE.

District.		District.	
1.	George W. Ghegan.	10.	S. S. Pancoast.
2.	Wm. H. Ruddiman.	11.	F. D. Sterner.
4.	Adjourned until Monday, Mr. Watson declining a renomination.	12.	Luke V. Sutphin.
		13.	Enos C. Renner.
		14.	Francis Hood.
5.	William W. Watt.	15.	George De Haven.
6.	James Freeborn.	16.	Edward G. Lee.
7.	Thomas Cochran.	17.	No nomination.
8.	James N. Kern.	18.	No nomination.
9.	——		

NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the delegates of the First Congressional District of the National Union party, held last evening, Mr. John M. Butler was declared the nominee for the party in the First Congressional District.

The Congressional Convention of the Second District renominated Hon. Charles O'Neill, of the Ninth ward, by acclamation.

The Convention of the Sixth Legislative District nominated James Freeborn, Esq., for the Legislature for this District.

RECRUITS FOR BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—This afternoon two full companies, recruited in Staunton for Birney's Sharpshooters, arrived in this city, and were taken to Camp Cadwalader. There are ten companies being raised for this regiment, five of which are to be recruited in Philadelphia, and so credited in the draft, and the other five in the Western part of the State. Those being raised outside of the city are meeting with the greatest success, and will be full in a week or two, while Philadelphia thus far has only furnished two full companies and three skeleton companies.

THE SIXTH WARD MEETING.—We cannot too strongly urge upon the citizens of the Sixth Ward, whose names are enrolled as liable to draft, of the essential importance of attending the meeting to-night at National Guards' Hall, where ways and means will be adopted for the avoidance of the draft. In addition to the other eminent speakers announced in the advertisement, ex-Governor Pollock this morning consented to be present and address the meeting. Let there be a thorough attendance from every precinct of the Ward.

FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON.—The United States side-wheel supply steamer *Donegal*, Lieutenant Wm. King West, commanding, will leave the Navy Yard for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, on Saturday next, 3d proximo, at 9 A. M. All letters, packages, &c., intended for the officers and men, will be forwarded if left on board on or before Friday at 6 P. M. The *Donegal* takes the place of the steamer *Massachusetts*, the latter detained for overhauling and repair.

DEPARTURE.—The *New Ironsides* dropped down the river at noon to-day and is now taking in powder, previous to her departure, at the Powder Wharf.

PAID OUT.—During the past week Mr. Bumm, the City Treasurer, paid out over $80,000 in bounties to volunteers.

DESCENT ON DISORDERLY DANCE HOUSES—ARREST OF FIFTY-SEVEN PERSONS.—This morning Isaac Fox, Samuel Simons, John Bartram, and Wm. Simons were arraigned before Alderman Beitler upon the charge of keeping and maintaining four low dancing and disorderly drinking houses, in Islington lane, near Camp Cadwalader.

These places are one-story frame shanties, and are the resort of the most depraved women. Dancing takes place on two evenings of each week and every afternoon. Strychnine whisky is retailed out at the bar, and three of the soldiers at Camp Cadwalader died from the effects of the liquor last week. These dens were the source of much annoyance and trouble to the officers in charge of Camp Cadwalader, who were unable to keep the soldiers from frequenting them.

The women would hover around camp, induce the soldiers to desert, and, taking them to their shanties, there get them stupified with the poisonous liquor, and then rifle their pockets. The nuisance became unendurable, and accordingly, on complaint of the officers, his honor the Mayor issued a warrant for the arrest of the proprietors and all found in the place. The warrant was placed in the hands of Sergeant Cameron of the Twenty-first Ward Police.

Last evening about 8 o'clock, he, in company with several officers from Camp Cadwalader, and about two companies of soldiers, surrounded the dens and took into custody the four proprietors and fifty-three other persons—fourteen of whom were females. At the time of the descent the whole party were on the dance floor, which is a kind of a stock concern between the four proprietors.

The plans were so finely executed that not a single participant escaped. The party were placed in double file, surrounded by police and soldiers, and marched to Camp Cadwalader. Here they were kept under guard until midnight, when they were again formed in line and marched down Ridge road to Ninth, and down Ninth to Chesnut, thence to the Central Station, where they were locked up until the hearing this morning.

The men and women together, as they were marched through the middle of the street, surrounded by a military guard, created considerable excitement, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour. This morning all hands were arraigned before Police Magistrate Beitler for a hearing.

Sergeant Cameron testified that the character of the places was of the worst kind, being the resort of the most depraved during night and day. All sorts of obscene expressions were made use of, and the grossest crimes indulged in.

One of the defendants here stated that he was not a proprietor, as had been charged. He only owned the shanty, and was about in order to see that it was not demolished.

The sergeant further stated that two dens were known as the McClellan or Cadwalader House; one as the Soldiers' Happy Home; and another as the Metamora House.

Officer White also testified as to the bad character of the places. The women are constantly intoxicated, and only last week he found a woman on the lot in a beastly state of intoxication. He conveyed her to the station house, where she went into convulsions caused by the poisonous liquor which she had been drinking. He also found another in the same condition about three week since.

Lieutenant Theo. Snyder, one of the officers at Camp Cadwalader, testified that fights were of frequent occurrence, and that dancing was kept up until two and three o'clock in the morning. The women get drunk and induce the soldiers to desert. Within the last two weeks three men have died from the effects of liquor obtained there.

Captain Edward E. Newberry, also one of the officers of the camp, testified to the fact that these very women were the cause of constant desertion in camp.

The females who were arrested gave the names of Mary Ann McManus, Kate Koorr, Mary Smith, Clara Hopkins, Mary Moore, Kate Davenport, Sarah Johnson, Anna Mulvey, Sarah Myers, Jane Tomlin, Elizabeth Nelson, Eliza Hamilton, Hannah Murray, and Emma Hinkle. They were all committed to prison.

Among the males who were arrested more than one-half were soldiers belonging to Camp Cadwalader. These were returned into the custody of the military authorities. There were also several soldiers who had no passes and were handed over to the Provost Marshal. The civilians were committed to prison.

SLEEPING CARS.—All travelers will hail with delight the dawning of that era when sleeping cars shall be introduced on all our railroads, from one extent of the country to the other. The adoption of such a system would save travelers much loss of time and annoyance in stopping over night, while on a journey. We see that the New Jersey Central Railroad have placed a number of new sleeping cars upon its route. These cars embrace several new features, making them the most perfect and elegant now in use. They are about nine feet wide and ten feet high from the floor to the roof. The cars are divided into state compartments, six feet long, containing four seats when not used for sleeping. The backs of the seats are turned down at night, filling the space between the two seats, thus forming a spring mattress wide enough for two persons. The bed is then made up, forming as comfortable a resting place as can be secured in a hotel. Above this are two single berths. The curtains are of the finest damask, giving each berth all desirable privacy. There are also several staterooms in each car, which accommodate two persons, and are enclosed with finely polished maple, with a sliding door. Each compartment is furnished with a looking glass, and each car with a marble-top wash stand. The painting and gilding has been done with a view of making the cars the handsomest in use. They are ventilated by means of an apparatus placed on the roof, through which a current of air passes down pipes placed between the inner and outer sheathing of the sides, and distributed through the compartments by means of small registers. The dust is separated from the air by means of small tanks filled with water, over which the air passes. The cars are heated by a patent process, by means of which hot air passes through flues along the sides, with small registers in each compartment, so that the occupants of each can regulate the temperature to suit themselves.

ALL ABOUT THE "EMAIL DE PARIS."—The skin enamel called "Email de Paris" will effectually remove all tan and discolorations of the skin, whether from the sun or from sea air, and is therefore invaluable for restoring the vitality and healthiness of the skin, impaired by disease, by exposure, or by rapid changes of temperature. The "Email de Paris" is the only genuine enameling preparation introduced into the United States. Eugene Jouin, No. 11 Tenth street, below Chesnut, is the only agent for l'Email de Paris in this city.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—A meeting of journeymen tailors was held at National Guards' Hall, yesterday, with a view of obtaining an increase of wages. Resolutions were adopted and committees appointed, who will report at a subsequent meeting.

RETURN OF A REGIMENT.—The 82d Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. C. Bassett, is expected to return from the seat of war on the 4th proximo. Preparations are being made to give them a handsome reception.

HARD BEDS.—While at the watering-places sleeping on miserable hard beds, let it remind you to get your old mattresses done over in town, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

TUESDAY, August 30.—The stock of Quercitron Bark is very much reduced, and No. 1 is in demand at $51 ℔ ton.

The first sale of new Cloverseed was effected this morning at $14 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy sells in a small way at $6·25@6·50. A sale of Flaxseed to the extent of 150 bushels was effected at $3·65 ℔ bushel.

Flour has been in limited request, and only a few hundred barrels sold at $12 for extra and $12·50 for extra family. There is little or no demand for shipping. Sales for the supply of the trade are effected at yesterday's figures. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal no sales have come under our notice.

There is very little Wheat offering, and the market is dull. We notice sales of 1200 bush. good old Pennsylvania red at $2·50@2·55; new ditto at $2·65@2·71; and white at $2·80@3. Rye is in demand at $1·85@1·87. Corn is not much inquired after. Sales of yellow, in a small way, are reported at $1·73; and 4000 bush. mixed Western at $1·71. New Oats are worth 88c., and old $1. Barley Malt remains as last quoted.

Whisky is in limited request, with sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at $1·88@1·90

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, August 30.

The Stock Market is rather quiet this morning, but good securities are steady. In Government bonds there is less doing, and prices are rather lower. 5·20s sold at 110½@111, and 6s, of 1881, at 109; 7·30s are quoted at 110.

There is not much doing in Railroad shares, but prices are without any material change. Reading sold at 66¾; Pennsylvania, 74¾; Little Schuylkill, 47; Catawissa Preferred, 41¼; Minehill, 62¾; and North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds at 103; 48 was bid for Long Island, 35 for Philadelphia and Erie, 33 for North Pennsylvania, and 22 for Catawissa common; new City 6s are selling at 106.

Coal Oil Shares are dull and prices are rather lower, with sales of Mineral Oil to notice at 2¾; Dalzell at 11¼; McClintock at 7; and Perry at 6¾.

City Passenger Railroads are dull at about former rates. 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 58 for Chesnut and Walnut; 23 for Arch; and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank Shares are firm, but there is little or nothing doing; 163 was bid for North America; 130 for Philadelphia; 61¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 29¾ for Mechanics'; 28 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', and 39¾ for Commonwealth.

There is no change to notice in the Money market. Loans are plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum; best paper at from 7@9 per cent.

There is more doing in Gold, and prices have again declined, opening at 236¾; fell off and sold at 233 at 11 o'clock; 232¾ at 12, and 233¾ at 12¼ o'clock.

A despatch from Washington this morning, says:—The subscriptions to the new loan, as reported at the Treasury Department yesterday, amounted to $555,000, and to the 10-40 loan to $413,000. The subscriptions to the new 7·30 loan to date amount to $25,876,500.

The National Bank Note Company is now furnishing $3,000,000 daily of bonds for the conversion of the 7·30's due in August and October, 1864.

THE PROPOSED GERMAN LOAN TO OUR GOVERNMENT OF ONE THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS.—A New York journal says:—It was desired by Secretary Fessenden that the proposal received from Hamburg for a loan of one thousand millions should be kept quiet for a time; but as it has, notwithstanding, been made public, both here and in New York, there is no impropriety in stating the facts. The terms upon which it is proposed to make this loan are considered very advantageous, and it may be stated that they meet with much favor from the Government. It is proposed that the loan shall be for seventy-five years at an interest of three per cent. The payments are to be made twenty per cent. in coin, ten per cent. in United States currency, and seventy per cent. in outstanding obligations of the United States. It is proposed to dispose of the whole amount among the people of the continent of Europe, on the principle of premium loans, the principal to be reimbursed to the holders during the last forty-five years of the term, in equal semi-annual instalments, the Government paying the current interest, premiums, and principal, which would require but fifty millions per annum during the term of the loan—seventy-five years. It has not yet been decided whether this loan shall be accepted. It will, of course, require an act of Congress to complete the matter, as twenty-years bonds are the longest that can be issued under existing acts. There will be no difficulty in obtaining the necessary legislation should the loan be accepted, and its effect upon the finances of the country will be immediately apparent, as it will at once create a demand for Government securities, which will enhance their value, and enable the Treasury to dispose of a sufficient amount, upon advantageous terms, to supply its necessities. It will also withdraw from circulation a hundred millions of greenbacks, which will, of course, diminish the difference in value between currency and gold. It may be regarded as nearly a certainty that the proposition will be accepted. It is believed that it will result in an early return to specie payments.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 30.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Big Tank....b5 7⅜	100 sh Bruner 1 13
100 sh do.......... 2⅜	1700 sh do 2
100 sh do.......b10 2⅜	200 sh Densmore Oil.. 13⅞
200 sh Reinhard...... 2⅝	100 sh Reading R..b10 66⅞
1200 sh Excelsior Oil... 1⅜	200 sh do b30 67⅛
200 sh Story Farm.... 4⅝	400 sh Corn Planter.... 4 81
200 sh do........e 4½	100 sh Dalzell Oil 12⅝
400 sh do........ 4⅜	50 sh do.........b5 12⅜
1000 sh Ball Creek..b30 5	500 sh Continental Oil 2⅞
200 sh do......b15 5	100 sh Perry Oil....... 6⅞
600 sh Curtin Oil..... 3	100 sh do.......b30 7⅛

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U. S. 6s, '81....109	100 sh Fulton Coal.... 10¼
$40 U. S. 5-20s.......111	100 sh do........b30 10⅜
$1250 do 110¼	800 sh Mineral Oil..... 2⅞
$750 do 110⅞	100 sh do........... 2⅞
$2000 do..coup off.102⅞	200 sh Dalzell Oil..... 11⅛
$1000 do............102½	300 sh McClintock 7
$1000 do 102⅜	200 sh do.......... 7
$500 do.............102⅝	100 sh Perry 6⅞
$800 Penn coup 5s.85.104	200 sh do........b30 6⅞
$800 City 6s, over 70.104	100 sh Sch Nav pf.... 40⅞
$700 do.............104	50 sh Little Sch R... 47
$1500 City 6s, new 106	100 sh Cataw. pf...b30 41⅞
$1000 Allegh. Co 6s.... 80	20 sh H. & B. Top.... 32
$100 Sch. Nv. 6s 82... 89⅞	24 sh Far & Mec Bk... 61⅞
$1000 W Branch bds. 107	110 sh Penna R R..... 74⅞
$1000 N Pa. 6s.........100	55 sh Sch. Nav com. 33⅞
65 sh North Pa R ... 33⅝	

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off.....	109 bid	sales
Reading Railroad	66⅞ bid	sales
New York Central Railroad.......	128¾ bid	sales
Erie Railroad..................	109⅞ bid	sales
Hudson Railroad................	126⅞ bid	sales
Gold	232¾ bid	sales
United States 5-20s............	109⅞ bid	sales
Market	Steady.	

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¼ A. M.	236⅝	12 M.	232¼
11 A. M.	233	1 P. M.	233

Market weak and active.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	108	109
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	111	113
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	94¼	95
Quartermaster's Vouchers	90	91
5-20 Bonds	109¼	110

New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery, to August 9 inclusive.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	..	1⅝	Keystone Oil	..	2
Bi. Mountain Coal	8¼	8½	Venango Oil	1½	1¾
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	21½	23	Union Petroleum	3½	3¾
Green Mt. Coal	6½	6¾	Seneca Oil	1½	2
N. Carbondale	3	4½	Organic Oil	1	1½
New Creek	..	..	Franklin Oil	..	2¾
Feeder Dam Coal	1	1¼	Howe's Eddy Oil	1	..
Clinton Coal	1¼	1½	Irving Oil	6½	6¾
American Kaolin	2¾	3¼	Pope Farm Oil	1	..
Penn Mining	2	..	Butler Coal	18	20
Girard Mining	..	6	Keystone Zinc	2½	2 81
Etna Mining	12	..	Densmore	..	14
Phila. and Boston	..	3	Dalzell Oil	..	11¼
Mandan Mining	..	5	McIlheny	8½	9
Marquette Mining	3	5	Roberts Oil	2	..
Connecticut	..	1½	Olmstead	2¾	3
Alaska Iron	2	..	Noble & Delamater	..	10¾
Oil Creek	5½	6¼	Petroleum Centre	4¼	4¾
Maple Shade Oil	17½	17¾	Egbert	5¼	5½
McClintock Oil	7	..	Hope Island	..	2¼
Pennsylvania Pet.	..	3	Excelsior Oil	..	1¼
Perry Oil	..	6¾	Story Farm	..	4¾
Mineral Oil	..	2¾			

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 30.—Flour dull; Howard street superfine, $11·75. Wheat very dull and heavy; new Southern red, $2·70. White Corn steady; yellow dull at $1·73. Whisky dull and nominal at $1·86@1·87. Groceries inactive and drooping.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Flour has declined 20@30c. Sales of 7000 bbls. at $9·50@10·25 for State, $11·60@12·75 for Ohio, $12·80@14 for Southern. Wheat declined 3c.; sales unimportant. Corn is 1c. lower, with few sales. Beef dull. Pork heavy and a dollar lower; sales at $39·50@39·75 for Mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull. Receipts of Flour 6000 bbls.; Wheat 13,000 bush.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr J. Shuman, Banks, Salem, Captain.
Schr Silver Magnet, Ferry, Boston, Wannemacher & Maxfield.
Schr Sarah Wooster, Lord, Portland, W. Hunter, Jr.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to H. Winsor. Passed off Bombay Hook ship J. S. De Wolfe, from Liverpool, coming up in tow.

Brig Wm. Allen (Br.), Stubbs, 22 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood and coffee to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.

Brig Randolph, Pressey, 20 days from New Orleans, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr Pathway, Compton, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., in ballast to captain.

Schr Extra, Taylor, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to J. W. Bacon.

Schr Pequannock, Barnes, 4 days from Boston, with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 412—August 29, 1864.
62, 42, 32, 14, 36, 69, 10, 46, 73, 54, 28, 9, 15, 24, 61, 18.

EXTRA CLASS 413—August 30, 1864.
68, 75, 45, 39, 22, 45, 24, 58, 18, 35, 64, 14, 17.

Circulars sent by addressing
E. E. SIMMONS & Co.,
Covington, Ky.

FROM THE SOUTH.

We continue our extracts from the Richmond papers of the 26th instant:—

SON OF GENERAL FINNEGAN WOUNDED.

A son of General Finnegan was wounded in the battle of Sunday before Petersburg.

THE BATTLES BEFORE PETERSBURG.

There have been three short but sharp contests on the line of the Weldon railroad since the enemy advanced their lines in that direction on Thursday last. They took place respectively on Thursday, Friday, and Sunday. In these three battles a Petersburg paper estimates the enemy's loss, including prisoners, at not less than eight thousand, probably more.

Up to yesterday the enemy maintained their entire lines on and across the railroad, and were still engaged in fortifying and strengthening their position, showing no disposition to depart.

THE MARYLAND LINE.

The 2d Maryland Infantry had fearful inroads made upon its muster-roll in the battles of the 18th and 19th instant for the possession of the Weldon railroad, near Petersburg. The killed, wounded, and missing foot up eighty out of not more than two hundred. Will Marylanders in the South suffer this "Maryland Line," baptized with the blood of the Howards and Ridgelys, that link it with an ancestral chain to the "line" of the Revolution of '76, to melt away in the battle smoke of this greater and greater revolution, become extinct and leave the old state without a picture in the van near the flashing of the guns, or will they not rather step into the places of their fallen brothers, close up and press on the column? The Line has a ready achieved a reputation for gallantry and fighting qualities second to no organization in the army, and worthy of the "old Line," of which this is the blood descendant and lineal offspring. Its company ranks must be filled up with fresh material from the parent State, or the Maryland Line will cease to exist from mere paucity of numbers.

MARYLANDERS TO SERVE IN THE VIRGINIA RESERVES.

It will be seen by a special order published elsewhere, that all Marylanders residing or sojourning in Richmond, have been declared eligible to serve in the 2d Regiment Reserve Forces of Virginia, employed for local defense. Captain J. McCrarnan, Company N, of this regiment, has received the requisite authority, and will proceed at once to enrol all such into his company. The requirements of this order do not apply to those Marylanders enrolled already in other military organizations for local defense.

We clip the following from the Atlanta *Appeal*, of August 22:—

BUSINESS IN ATLANTA.

The commerce of Atlanta is just now principally confined to the watermelon and apple trade, and the arrival of each train causes many transactions for a short space of time thereafter. We quote melons as ranging at any price from five to twenty-five dollars apiece, according to the anxiety of the purchaser, and very inferior apples at fifty dollars a bushel. We may add, too, that full grown men are principally engaged in the trade, the boys nearly all having been frightened off.

REMOVAL OF STORES.

All the hospitals and Government stores on the line of road between Atlanta and West Point have been removed. This is a wise precaution, as the operations of the enemy on that line can now possibly interfere with military operations here, and the troops heretofore necessary to guard it can be used to more advantage elsewhere.

ACCIDENTAL EXPLOSION OF A SHELL.

A shell that had been carried into the Express office yesterday exploded while being carelessly handled by a negro. Although the fragments flew in every direction the boy himself was the only sufferer, receiving severe wounds in three places. The escape of the *attachees* of the office, and others who were present, was truly remarkable.

GENERAL GRANT'S VICTORIES.

The *Examiner* editorially holds that "the establishment of Grant's forces on the line of the Weldon railroad may be considered as a continuation of that uniform movement by the left flank which he impressed on his army immediately after crossing the Rapidan, and out of which it can no more depart than the moon can stray from her orbit. Certainly it was highly indiscreet to permit the enemy to advance his left wing across that railroad and the wagon road lying west of it; nothing could have suited us better than to keep him for all the remainder of this summer sweltering in the unwholesome region where he was. Yet it is not very plain how the imposing movement upon the railroad benefits him, or hurts us, to any great extent. He interrupts that line of road, both the rail and wagon roads; but this is not besieging or investing Petersburg. The enemy has now a much longer line to defend, and in order to occupy the railroad in force he has had to abandon all serious enterprises on the north bank of the James. He will probably trouble us no more in the direction of Deep Bottom and Chaffin's farm; and our forces can of course be spared in the greater numbers to watch and confront him in his present position. It may be supposed that his advance to the westward gives him greater facilities to send out raiding parties to the Southside and Danville railroads. But if he can turn his attention more closely in that direction, so can we. In short, this is a continuation of Grant's inevitable revolution around Richmond, under the influence of his centripetal and centrifugal forces; and may end in bringing him round to the Rapidan again, always by the left flank."

REBEL SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

Speaking of Union railroad raids, the *Sentinel* says:—

"In the raid of May, twenty-three bridges—among them that over New river, eight hundred feet long, and sixty feet high—was burned. Although the timber with which this bridge was repaired was, at the time of its destruction, growing in the woods, the materials were provided and the work executed in nineteen days. When, in the middle of June, Hunter made his raid, he flattered himself that he had done the work on this road effectually. 'The work of destruction,' says the *Enquirer*, 'was thoroughly organized. Brigades tore up the track, mechanics, detailed and provided with tools for the purpose, piled, burnt, and destroyed the cross-ties and rails with as much system as had been employed in the construction of the road. They destroyed every bridge from Lynchburg to Salem, a distance of sixty miles, and rendered it necessary to replace from fifteen thousand to twenty thousand cross-ties. The rails had been heated, bent, and twisted, and were straightened and replaced. The timber for these bridges and cross-ties, as well as for woodsheds, and water-tanks, and other necessary structures, was growing in the woods when the raid occurred. The enemy had destroyed four thousand lineal feet of bridging. One of these bridges was nearly eight hundred feet long and sixty feet high. The whole of these repairs, except the principal bridge, was finished in ninete n days, and the road was in running order from Lynchburg to Bristol within less than sixty days from the day of its destruction."

"We make this quotation, not only to show what energy and enterprise can do, but to prove that our communication with the South, by means of the Danville railroad, cannot be destroyed as long as raiding parties are the only dependence for destroying it. Permanent occupation is the only thing that can effect it, and we hardly think that possible just at this time. Even should the High bridge on the Southside railroad be destroyed, a temporary road could be made around the track, or the Danville railroad could be reached from the Southside by a road from Farmville to Keysville. Much anxiety has been felt with regard to the existence of railroad iron in sufficient quantities to repair these roads as they are broken up; but it need no longer be felt. Steps have already been taken at Lynchburg for re-rolling old railroad iron, and no doubt similar arrangements will be made here and elsewhere. In a short time, railroad iron may be made abundant, at least for all the purposes of war.

"For most of the facts here stated we are indebted to the article in the *Enquirer*, supposed to have been written by an eminent citizen of Virginia, long distinguished by his thorough knowledge of the resources of the State and his zeal in the cause of internal improvement. We hail the opinion that our railroads cannot be long kept out of use by means of raids, as the more important, because we believe it is supported, if it was not originally inspired, by men of the largest experience and the highest practical ability. That is the only element in the question of Grant's present position which need give us the slightest uneasiness. If he cannot disable the Danville railroad so as effectually to cut us off from the South—if he cannot cut us off from the South even by disabling the Danville railroad effectually—and if he cannot starve out our army, even though he should cut off our communication with the South,—then we have nothing serious to apprehend from his late movement. It takes him out of the low grounds of the Appomattox, and places him in a healthier position. That is something, but is is all. It does not give him Petersburg, nor does it advance him in his progress towards its capture."

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

THE ABUSE OF TERMS.

Nobody doubts the fact that half the disputes in life originate in the mistaken application of terms, and it may be wholesome to investigate and try to remedy a few of these evils. To call things by their true names, when this may be done without offense to persons, seems to be the first step towards correcting a vice that creeps imperceptibly upon society, and which, by becoming chronic, is much more difficult to cure. "Humbug" is a term for the very general and modern use of which we are indebted, we think, to Barnum. The dictionaries tell us that it means "*imposition*," and is "*a very low word.*" Nevertheless, we hear this term applied with a wonderful degree of universality. It is employed to cover and disguise acts of all sorts, which have other and very plain terms to designate them, such as theft, cheating, and falsehood.

We think this a grave abuse. We go for calling things by their right names. The "Directory," for example, terms all men who have no occupation, trade, or profession, "gentlemen." We call them idle and, for the most part, unfortunate people. And some, whose names are not even in the "Directory," are termed gentlemen, or men of leisure. Idleness with these is a prolific source of vice and mischief, as is daily demonstrated at the corners of our principal streets. In reference to this class, it is time to ask if there are no public work-houses unoccupied.

A do-nothing is worse than a know nothing; for ignorance is a misfortune, while indolence and uselessness are offenses against the community in which a man lives.

In the immediate vicinity of Third street, and even more abundantly in Wall street, New York, the term "*operation*" is constantly used to distinguish transactions that need a plainer name. A man sells that which he has not (and that which he could not possibly procure) at a credit of five, ten, or twenty days, and at a certain price. If at the end of the time the object sold is worth more in the market than the price agreed upon, the purchaser pays the difference, and the "*operation*" is completed.

But if, on the contrary, the object has fallen in value, and the buyer asks in vain for his security, or for the difference, the *operator* coolly tells him he has nothing; is very sorry; and, perchance, is even abusive, if plainly told he is a rogue. For, strange to say, even such "operators" do not like to hear such plain truths. A genuine "operation" is needed upon a *score of such fellows*; we mean the surgical one of applying the knife to the ears. In this simple way we should be able to recognise the miserable tricksters who, under the protection of false terms, daily commit dishonest acts that deserve the penitentiary.

Among the minor misapplications of terms is that of "Hotel" for rowdy drinking shops, where unprincipled men sell poisonous stuff they call brandy. The drugged drinks with which these tempters slowly ruin their weak-minded visitors should long since have given them an equal title to the name bestowed upon the great gaming houses; for if there is a hell on earth, it is a low rum-hole in one of our large cities, where the young are gradually and systematically tempted to part, not only with their money, but with all they possess that is precious in health and character; where the most dreadful sufferings in after life are rendered inevitable, and where whole families are made victims.

STREET ARCHITECTURE.

In a city which is increasing in extent, and covering so large a superfices as Philadelphia, the subject of street architecture should be made a study by all who feel an interest in her advantage and her fair fame as the metropolis of the Keystone State. There is no place on this continent which presents so fine a basis for a second Berlin or Hamburg. With streets crossing at right angles; with abundance of beautiful parks, which may not inappropriately be called the lungs of a large city; with a surface unbroken by hills or declivities, we have every natural advantage upon which to raise the finest emporium, architecturally speaking, in the world.

The great disideratum now needed is, that uniformity in building shall be as much as possible observed, and that harmony of style, color, and size, shall be given the consideration to which it is entitled. In this respect we might learn a useful lesson from the New Yorkers to whom an irregular block of residences is an eye-sore, which they endure no longer than can possibly be helped.

And not alone is uniformity in dimensions worthy of consideration, for harmony of color and style of material conduce largely to the beauty of an avenue. We have learned from our own experience, and from the testimony of others, what materials are the most desirable, while combining with durability a requisite degree of ornamentation. Within the city limits no wooden building is now allowed to be erected. Brick is the next valuable article, and in ordinary times costs little more than wood. The next, we believe, upon the list is brown sandstone, which is not only more expensive than brick, but experiment has proved that it becomes brittle by exposure, and is by no means adapted for permanent architectural purposes. Besides, it absorbs dampness, and upon its surface, in humid localities, there springs forth a minute, greenish, mossy mould, which, when removed by scraping, soon returns again.

The next is granite—the gray granite of the New England States—and in point of lasting quality, we are inclined to give it the preference even over marble. We have buildings of this kind here—Jayne's Building on Chesnut street, and others—and they present an appearance of that massive solidity which nothing but an earthquake could overturn. Yet this species of stone possesses one disadvantage, though it is not a material one. It is that it succumbs more readily to fire than either brownstone or marble. When heated by the burning of adjoining buildings, we have observed a granite wall, when the jet of water from the engines played upon it, open in rifts, as though it were a plate of cast iron, and such a structure will crumble and fall even more easily than simple masonry of brick.

Still, as any edifice must be ruinously injured by the direct action of an intense heat, it may as well be reduced to ruin at once as to present, after the conflagration has ceased, nothing more valuable than scathed and blackened walls. But the most beautiful material, after all, is pure white or delicately-veined marble, although there are several varieties of stone, which cost considerably less.

The material being selected, and the site chosen, persons about to erect houses would do well to make some slight sacrifice, either in increase or diminution of their pride, and build in accordance with the style of houses which adjoin them, provided due fitness is already obtained. The height of the buildings should correspond, the cornices should be uniform in pattern, and in no instance made of wood, for many a disastrous fire has leaped from house to house, destroying each in its progress, by no other conductor than a wooden cornice.

All imitation of stone, made by causing sand to adhere to wood, should be regarded, as it is, a miserable and short enduring sham. To cheat the eye is possible, but to cheat the weather is a different matter, and counterfeits of this kind are soon exposed by winds and rains. No; better trust to simple paint upon your wood or bricks than the humbug of a mastic, or a plaster, or a sanded outside wall. Such matters as these, it behooves the building community to regard, and we offer the suggestion in the hope that many incongruities and irregularities now existing in our street architecture, may serve the purpose of insuring us against their further increase or perpetuation.

Grand Financial Scheme.

A proposition has been received by the Secretary of State from an eminent banker of Hamburg, to take a United States loan of one thousand millions of dollars, to be paid into the Treasury, seventy per cent. in outstanding bonds, ten per cent. in United States paper currency, and twenty per cent. in coin, the loan to run seventy-five years, at an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in coin. The whole amount to be disposed of among the people of the continent of Europe, on the principle of premium loans. The principal to be reimbursed to the holders during the last forty-five years of the term in equal semi-annual instalments, the Government paying the current interest, premiums, and principal, which would require but fifty millions per annum during the seventy-five years. The sum of these payments covering the thousand millions of principal, eleven hundred and seventy-five millions of premiums, and one thousand five hundred and seventy-five millions of interest. It will be observed that this annual payment of fifty millions is, in fact, no more than the interest of a thousand millions at five per cent. Whether the proposition shall be accepted or not, the offer indicates the confidence of the German capitalists in our solvency and in the issue of the war.

DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The people will never tire of *Aladdin*. The theatre is crowded each evening with a most respectable audience, and every one who comes is pleased with the performance. Miss Therese Wood, having recovered from her recent indisposition, has returned to delight us with her beautiful terpsichorean efforts.

CONCERT HALL.—CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—A very large and fashionable audience greeted this favorite old troupe of serenaders upon the occasion of their first appearance in Philadelphia. They were all as good as ever, and gave the utmost satisfaction. The beautiful modern ballads sung were loudly encored. The "Christys" will have a harvest here, and they deserve one.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE.—One of the largest and most fashionable audiences that ever assembled in any theatre in this country, will be present at the Arch on next Saturday evening, the opening night. The stirring old comedy of the *School for Scandal* will be given with a cast including Mrs. Drew, and all of the leading members of the stock company.

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE—MORAN'S MINSTRELS.—Mr. Frank Moran, well known as a first-class burnt-cork comedian and comic singer, has taken the lower portion of Concert Hall, on Chesnut street, for the purpose of promoting the best interests of "Negro Minstrelsy," and of furnishing the good people of that fashionable and populous region with a species of unobjectionable amusement, which all can appreciate and admire. Frank opens on Monday evening, September 5.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—At this place the *Naiad Queen* is being played in Baltimore style. The scenery is good—for the Walnut. The music is appropriate, and with a stronger orchestra would be all that could be desired. The ballet is not strong enough by half and the supernumeraries are seldom visible. The scenic machinery, although old, worked well last night, but the traps were not ready for Mr. Charles Henri at all points, and if he breaks some of his bones of an evening, no one in front will be surprised. Mrs. Charles Henri as the Queen, is passable. Mrs. Eddy looks like a high-born lady, and dresses her part well. Mrs. Creese (Miss Perry) is no better than formerly. She is good-looking, sings well, and dances well, but does not make any attempt *to act*. Mr. Henri as "Sir Rupert," is good enough, and Mr. Hemple is always pleasing with his dry humor and admirable side-play. Miss German acquitted herself as "Bridget" very creditably. The house was a good one, but the character of the audience was not elevated. People who used to patronize the Walnut Street are seldom seen there now. The *Naiad Queen* will be a success, but will not be a pleasure to any audience that may witness it. The "dead-head" list of the Walnut is increasing. This is a bad sign. We saw many enter the theatre on their *faces*, instead of their *offices*, last evening, who have no sort of right to do so.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS.—It is only necessary for us to say that this favorite Philadelphia troupe are now in full blast, and are desirous of seeing all of their friends each evening. They always please and entertain you, and never disappoint you with a mean party of ...

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—BLITZ AND BOBBY.—These two "little jokers" commenced the season last evening to a very large audience. The companion of the children's friend—Bobby—bids fair to be very successful. Don't forget him, boys and girls!

MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.—The free Concerts given every evening at the delightful garden of Mr. Christian Rentschler, corner of Franklin street and Girard avenue, are very superior, the music being of the proper kind, showing good judgment and experience in its selection. Mr. Hertel, the leader of the orchestra, is a first-class musician, as is very clearly evidenced by the choice programme he presents his large audience with every evening—and, in a word, a more pleasant and edifying place of resort than this cannot be found.

—Madame Doche has left Paris for Marseilles on a professional visit.

—Ristori, at latest accounts, had gone to Catania, Sicily, after playing at Messina and Naples.

—Early in September M. Marmet's opera, *Roland a Ronceveaux*, will be produced at the Grand Opera, Paris.

—*My Neighbor's Apples* is the Anglicised title of M. Sardou's new three-act play to be brought out at the Palais Royale.

—A play by Gustave Aimard, the writer of Indian tales, is to be produced at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, under the title *La Grande Flibuste*.

—There are in Germany one hundred and sixty-five theatres, which give employment to six thousand actors, dancers, and singers, and eight thousand chorus singers and "supes."

—An English critic says that for his new play, the *Streets of London*, Boucicault has borrowed some scenes from Charles Reade's story of "Hard Cash."

—The *Ticket-of-Leave Man* is running at the Olympic, London, and has nearly reached its four hundredth consecutive night. Mr. Henry Neville is the "Robert Brierley" of the play.

—The new statue to Iffland at Mannheim is to be erected on the Schiller Platz, and is to bear this odd inscription:—"To Iffland, comedian, and dramatic author, representing all that the Mannheim Theatre has produced that is great. Erected by the King of Bavaria, Louis I, in 1864."

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

Wheeler's Raid a Failure—Success of Kilpatrick's Raid in Georgia—Sherman Drawing Around Atlanta—His Force Seven Miles South of the City.

NASHVILLE, August 23.—The Wheeler raid has degenerated into a mere race for life. Ordered to break the communications of General Sherman, at every hazard, at any point from Marietta to Louisville, he has been defeated in every attempt. He tried both Dalton and Graysville but was badly worsted in each, and now is a fugitive in East Tennessee, compelled to move in that direction to prevent capture.

Wheeler, like several others of the Rebel cavalry officers, is no soldier; possesses not a spark of physical courage, and none of that ability which enables a commander to fight his men, without fighting himself. There is one Rebel cavalry officer, who is a brave man, though illiterate and unskilled, and that is Forrest, if indeed he be not dead, which is highly probable. Though a cruel braggart and an unprincipled villain, he has courage; but this neither Wheeler, Morgan, nor their associates have. There need be no fears as to the cutting of our railroads between this point and the front; they are as safe as the railroad from Chicago to Galena. Wheeler will retreat, and his apparent raid in East Tennessee is well understood; it is merely a retreat by a roundabout way, to avoid a capture.

KILPATRICK.

The Kilpatrick raid in Georgia has been a success. He cut the railroad from Atlanta to Macon, at Jonesboro, destroying two miles and a half of the track, and burning two bridges, besides capturing a battery of four or five guns, and capturing about one hundred and fifty prisoners, whom he brought off, besides paroling and letting go as many more.

This blow is no trifling one to the Rebels. They had only just succeeded in repairing the road, after the raids of McCook and Stoneman, and the cars had scarcely commenced running again, when the communications were broken by Kilpatrick. I have very few particulars as yet of the expedition; but this I know, that it was a complete success, and that our loss was as follows:—

Killed	7
Wounded	33
Prisoners	12
Total	52

The Rebels, in small bands, often annoyed the raiders; but did them little damage, as the figures above, which are official, will show.

Sherman's army is in the best possible condition, and is constantly active, notwithstanding appearances; but I dare not give the movements, though they will result in something important, I feel assured, within a fortnight.

Our troops are making slow but sure progress, as you will understand when I tell you that our advance is now *seven miles south of Atlanta*.

Our right is two miles to the south of East Point, and that wing is extending continually. According to present prospects, Hood will soon be compelled to move out of his fortifications to prevent being surrounded. I hope, in my next to be able to give more particulars.

Description of Fort Morgan.

Fort Morgan is a much older work than Fort Gaines, and is far better constructed. It was built for the defense of Mobile Bay, and was erected on Mobile Point for that purpose. It is a very strong work, its only weak point, if it can be said to have any, being on the land side. It occupies the site of Fort Bowyn, a work noted in the war of 1812. By direct fire the fort is invulnerable, it having no casemates in the outer walls, which are protected by a glacis of sand, in which all the shot and shell in the world could be innocently buried. The guns are mounted *en barbette*, and in the centre of the works are bomb-proof quarters. Throwing shell over and dropping them inside the work would do no damage to the defenders, as the troops have only to keep away from the area—and they have no occasion to be there, for no fighting is expected to be done there. The following, from a Mobile paper, is interesting:—

"We take it that in a stand-off fight of the sort, twenty wooden walls, even with the help of three iron-clads, will be no match for the heavy ordnance, the sand and shell, and gallantry of Fort Morgan. Our brave boys in that work have been waiting three long years in patient inactivity for the stirring scenes in which their comrades in arms at other points have participated. The Yankee admiral seems disposed to gratify their desire for fleshing their maiden swords, and testing their heavy artillery practice on real and living targets. They have been carefully and well instructed. They are commanded by an artillerist distinguished for scientific and practical skill, and they have as pretty a chance for a beautiful fight, and for winning glory, as could possibly be offered to gallant soldiers. Let them remember that the idea of Yankee naval and gunboat invincibility has long since been exploded; that the forts in Charleston harbor whipped, and disabled, and drove off nine of the Yankee invincible monitors, and that one heavy shot, fairly hitting a monitor turret, jars it so that it will not turn, and its guns are thus rendered useless. As for the wooden ships, every encounter in this war has proved that a land battery, well served, can always whip them. Fifty men in a four gun battery at Sabine Pass beat a Yankee squadron, sinking and capturing some, and taking more prisoners than double the number of the garrison. If any man feels any of that awe of the Yankee navy which used to be generally prevalent, and which now has its depressing effects upon some of the officers who were brought up on its decks, let him remember General Magruder in Galveston Bay, who armed two or three old high pressure steamboats, made ramparts of cotton bales three deep, and then boldly sailed out and attacked, captured, sunk, and dispersed a Yankee squadron. Nor forget the glorious example of the lamented Villepigue at Fort McCree, in the harbor at Pensacola, who, with a sand battery mounting two 8-inch guns, whipped the Yankee steamships the *Richmond* and the *Niagara*. The garrison at Fort Morgan should take courage from these examples, and if they serve their guns coolly and bravely, they have an opportunity of wearing the brightest laurels of this war."

It would seem from the above that the Rebels deemed the work impregnable and easily defended. It was named after Brigadier-General Morgan, of Revolutionary fame. It was seized by the Rebel Alabama troops on January 4, 1861, and was immediately garrisoned by them under orders from the Governor of the State. Preparations were then being made to repair the wharf, and the work had actually commenced. The structure had cost the United States $1,212,532.

—A promising young man in Concord, N. H., just drafted, has committed suicide.

—Colonel F. McGilvery, 1st Maine Light Artillery, has been appointed Chief of Artillery and of Ordnance of the 10th Corps, relieving Captain F. M. Follett, 4th United States Artillery, who will resume command of his battery.

Married.

ADAMS—SAMUEL.—August 25th, by Rev. W. Catheart, Mr. JOSEPH R. ADAMS to Miss MARY E. SAMUEL, both of this city.

BAILIFF—LEE WRIGHT.—In Manayunk, on Aug. 26th, 1864, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. THOMAS HENRY BAILIFF to Mrs. MARY ANN LEE WRIGHT, both of Manayunk.

BRADLEY—ASHWORTH.—In Manayunk, on Aug. 27th, 1864, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. WILLIAM BRADLEY, formerly of Manayunk, to Miss MARIA ASHWORTH, both now of Roxborough.

CONNOVER—BARCH.—August 28th, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, at the parsonage of the Twelfth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 1211 Poplar street, Mr. JACOB O. CONNOVER to Miss LOUISA BARCH, all of this city.

DUGAN—DUNCOST.—August 28th, by Rev. W. H. R. Marsh, Mr. SAMUEL R. DUGAN to Miss CAROLINE C. DUNCOST, both of West Philadelphia.

MUNSON—PUGH.—In Manayunk, on July 4th, 1864, by Rev. A. Culver, Mr. JAMES A. MUNSON to Miss HARRIET B. PUGH, both of Upper Merion, Montgomery county.

Died.

COMSTOCK.—Suddenly, on the 29th inst., ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D.

Due notice will be given of his funeral.

DUVAL.—Departed this life on the 29th inst., MARGARET L. DUVAL, wife of George W. Duval and daughter of the late Rear Admiral R. A. F. Lavallette, U. S. Navy.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. W. Wade, without further notice, No. 1624 Wallace street, on Wednesday next, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GREEN.—On the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, HANNAH D., wife of John Green, Sr., in the 73d year of her age. [Portland, Me., Boston, St. Louis and Southern papers please copy.]

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HOLLIS.—On the 29th instant, AMELIA, fourth daughter of the late T. P. Hollis.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 118½ S. Ninth street, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock.

HARTEL.—At Holmesburg, August 27th, EVA, only child of Andreas and Elizabeth B. Hartel, aged 1 year and 5 days.

MAFFIT.—On Monday morning, 29th instant, at Summit Hill, ADLIA W., wife of Wm. R. Maffit, of Wilkesbarre, and daughter of the late Colonel George G. West, of this city.

NEILSON.—Killed in the action at Ream's Station, Weldon Railroad, Va., Lieutenant HENRY BROOKE NEILSON, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given on the arrival of the body.

RUFFNER.—At Russellville, Ky., on the 24th instant, JULIA E. S. RUFFNER, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Henry Ruffner, D. D., of Kanawha, Va.

TWELLS.—On the morning of the 29th inst., GODFREY TWELLS, aged 65 years.

Funeral from the residence of H. P. Biemann, No. 221 S. Eighteenth street, on Wednesday, 31st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE REBELS CAN BURN TOWNS,

BUT NOT

HERRING'S

PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 15, 1864.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.:—

GENTS:—I have had in use one of your unequalled Safes for a period of four years. My law office was entirely consumed in the fearful conflagration of this place on July 30. The Safe fell into the cellar, where it has lain among the ruins until this date. To-day it was removed and found too hot to bear the naked hand; it was necessary to cool it with water before opening it. Yet, after having passed through this extraordinary fire, and remaining hot for sixteen days, the papers, although discolored by steam, are perfectly legible. GEO. W. BREWER.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 14, 1864.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.:—

GENTS:—On the 30th of last month we had our place of business burned out by the Rebels; we had one of your Safes in our store at the time; the Safe fell to the cellar, where we had a stock of Tar, Turpentine, Oils, &c. The heat was so intense that we despaired of saving any of the contents. Judge of our surprise on opening it to find our books in good order; a few papers were discolored by steam, but sustained no injury. Please send us another Safe, same size. HUBER & TOLBERT.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 16, 1864.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.:—

GENTS:—I had one of your Fire Proof Safes at the time of the late Rebel raid on the 30th of July, when our town was burned out. The safe was in my brew-house—it came out all right. It saved my books and papers.

GEORGE LUDWIG.

JOHN FARREL, S. C. HERRING, W. S. CUNNINGHAM.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

(JAYNE'S HALL.)

PHILADELPHIA,

Sole Manufacturers in this State of

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

Which received the medal at the

WORLD'S FAIR,

London and New York.

These Safes are warranted free from dampness.

Also, Manufacturers of

HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCK,

Likewise awarded a medal at World's Fair.

CHILLED IRON BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, BANK VAULTS, BANK LOCKS, STEEL CHESTS, Etc., Etc.

au9

Electricity.—All Acute and Chronic Diseases cured by means of the different modifications of Electricity, at the

ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 1220 WALNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

PROF. C. H. BOLLES

Will commence,

OCTOBER 4, 1864,

A course of Lectures and full instruction for applying Galvanism, Magnetism, and other modifications of electricity as a reliable therapeutic agent for the cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

AT THE INSTITUTION,

No. 1220 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Medical men and others desiring to attend the course are requested to make application early.

LILLIE'S

CHILLED IRON SAFE

STILL FEELING FOR THE ENEMY,

Who is like

"PAT'S FLEA, WHEN YOU PUT YOUR FINGER ON HIM HE AIN'T THAR!"

To David Evans, of the Firm of Evans & Watson:—

SIR:—You publicly asserted in a late newspaper article, that you would drill any LILLIE'S SAFE now in use in the city of Philadelphia in two hours, including the Safes of the Bank of Northern Liberties, &c. We have fairly met you on your own ground and gave you three hours instead of two hours (the time you asked), without response. But you say in a still later article, you will pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will drill and open some other of LILLIE'S SAFES in three hours. Now as you have not confidence to put Evans & Watson's Mercantile Safe against Lillie's as a Fire Proof, nor Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe against Lillie's as a Burglar Proof, and as you have not confidence in your ability to open one of Lillie's Safes at the Bank of Northern Liberties in three hours, but still assert that you can open other of Lillie's Safes in three hours, and offer to pledge $1000 against $1000 that you will thus open Lillie's safe at the First National Bank, Chester, the First National Bank at Williamsport, and others; now, that your wonderful talent in drilling shall not be "hid in a bushel" or "wasted on desert air," we propose to arrange with either of the above Banks (as you may elect) to allow you to operate upon their safe, according to the terms and conditions following:—

The *terms*.—Each party to put up into the hands of the cashier $1000. The cashier to put the money in the safe and lock it on his combination. You are to operate on the safe precisely as proposed in your challenge to the Corn Exchange Bank in all respects. If you get possession of the money in three hours it is to be yours, if not the money is to be ours, and you are, in case of failure, to pay the damage done to the safe; and you are to be allowed two of the best steel drills you can procure to operate with.

The *condition*.—You shall first arrange with the Seventh National Bank, Philadelphia, to furnish their safe for us to operate upon, should you succeed to open Lillie's, and each party to pledge $1000 as above, and if we do not open their safe, made by Evans & Watson at a cost of $1,800, in two hours, without powder and with no more noise than you make to open Lillie's, the money to be yours, and the damage to the safe to be made good by us. If we do succeed, the money to be ours.

As you decline to place Evans & Watson's best Bank Safe costing $1200, against Lillie's, costing $600, on equal terms as a Burglar proof, we now offer you one-half more time than we ask (should you succeed at all). Shall we have your acceptance?

LEWIS LILLIE & SON.
M. C. SADLER, Agent,
No. 21 South SEVENTH Street.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—The purest old Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wines, Also, fine old Brandies, for medicinal purposes, Constantly on hand, by DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets.

F. G. Whitman & Co., Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored. Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c. No. 318 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—

STECK & CO.'S | MASON & HAMLIN'S | PIANOS.



STECK & CO.'S | CABINET ORGANS. | PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

HOOFER'S ALE VAULTS, S. E. CORNER THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, UNDER UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH OFFICE, PENISTAN'S OLD STAND.

THE COOLEST AND BEST ALES IN THE CITY. OLD BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, CALIFORNIA AND CATAWBA WINES AND BRANDIES, ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

This celebrated old stand having been renovated and thoroughly refitted, with one of the finest stocks of Ales and choice Liquors in the city, the proprietor invites the public to give him a call, confident as he is of their approval. au22-1m

WAR CLAIMS, BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, PAY, and all description of claims against the United States Government adjusted and collected. PRIZE MONEY—We have a full list of prizes now payable, and the money can be collected at once. Apply or write to GEORGE CRAGG & BROTHER, Army and Navy Claim Agents, No. 402 WALNUT Street. au17-1m*

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 23 Strawberry street to No. 209 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. 1m?

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

GROVER'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
LEONARD GROVER .... Manager
THIS EVENING,
The great romantic, musical, pantomimic, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
THE LIVING FOUNTAIN OF COLORED WATERS.
All the New and Magnificent Scenery. Elegant Music, &c., the whole produced at an actual cost of $3500. The cast of characters is one of great excellence.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle or Parquette .... 50 cents.
Family Circle .... 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats .... 75 cents.
Six of the Front Benches only are reserved as Orchestra Seats. No extra charge for securing seats.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performances commence at 8, precisely. au22

CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.
No. 1211 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1211 CHESNUT Street.
FRANK MORAN
FRANK MORAN
Has the honor to announce the
OPENING
OPENING
Of his
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
NEW HALL OF MINSTRELSY,
As above,
THIS EVENING.
THIS EVENING.

CONCERT HALL.—COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, August 29.
ONE WEEK ONLY.
The original and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
And the world-famous Comic Artist,
GEORGE CHRISTY.
J. W. RAYNOR .... Manager and Proprietor.
First appearance in this city since their return from Europe after an absence of seven years. All the great Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels
AS FAMILIAR AS HOUSEHOLD WORDS,
will be produced during their sojourn here.
The resources of the CHRISTY MINSTRELS are superior to any Minstrel organization in existence, which enable them to present in a superb manner the humors and oddities of
SOUTHERN PLANTATION LIFE,
in all its broad, mirthful, and original phases.
Particulars in small bills. Admission, 25 cents.
Orchestra seats in front, 50 cents.
au28-10t JOHN P. SMITH, Business Agent.

F & L. LADNER'S MILITARY HALL,
No. 532 N. THIRD Street.
Professor ENGELKE, the well known Maestro, is engaged at this popular place of resort, as the Director of a powerful Orchestra, and every evening choice selections of rare music are given to the audience gratuitously.
au30-18t

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.
SCOTTISH GAMES.
The SIXTH ANNUAL GAMES of the CALEDONIAN CLUB, of Philadelphia, will be celebrated at WASHINGTON RETREAT, on MONDAY, September the 5th, 1864. Cars leave Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, at 8½, 10, 11½, 1, 2½, and 4 o'clock.
Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
Tickets can be had from George McClement, No. 333 Chesnut street; John Booth, No. 1630 Market street; George Gardner, S. Eighth street, below Passyunk road; William Cameron, Sr., No. 238 N. Eighth street; Daniel McIntyre, Jones' alley, below Second street; James Graham, Lombard street, below Sixteenth; Daniel M. Brown, Lombard street, below Seventeenth; William Snodgrass, Ridge avenue and Willow street; P. H. Johnson, N. E. Passyunk road; James Nelson, Burns' Cottage, Sixth and Minor streets; John Hyde, No. 1005 N. Second street; Chief William Robb, No. 1020 Ellsworth street; Second Chieftain, William Smith, No. 1520 S. Second street; Robert Hamilton, Wister street, Germantown; Anthony Hale, Mill street, Germantown, or from any of the members of the Club or Committee.
Offers received for the Bar up to Tuesday, August 30.
Beck's celebrated Brass and String Band has been engaged for the occasion. The members will meet in the Club Room on Monday, September 5, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Chief. DUNCAN WRIGHT, Secretary.
WILLIAM SMITH, Treasurer. au29-7t

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN avenue and 1101 N. SECOND street, established 20 years ago by Mr. John Laps, has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.
A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Loose, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.
au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au15-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new Invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR C. L. MUNNS,
au27-12t No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

DR. J. DAVIDSON'S CHIROPODIST AND Bathing Establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, (entrance also on Levant street.)—Dr. DAVIDSON offers his services to Ladies and Gentlemen as a Chiropodist of experience, and promises instant and relief and extracts of soft and hard Corns, operates of Nails growing in the flesh, and medical attendance of swelled and frosted Feet, in and out of his residence.
At his establishment, No. 228 S. SECOND Street, can be found Hot and Cold Baths, Cold Shower and Douche Baths, and Sulphur and Vapor Baths.
His Sulphur and Vapor Baths are worthy the especial attention of Invalids, to whom he gives his personal attention. au24-tf

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL
No. 119 Market Street
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.
S. W. WRIGHT. F. R. SIDDALL.
DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS,
AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.
FINE ESSENTIAL OILS
For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.
PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.
Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.
Also, INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c., of extra quality.
Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
Wholesale Drug Warehouse,
ja11-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

AUCTION SALE AT BROOKLYN NAVY Yard.
By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, I shall offer for sale, at Public Auction, at said Yard,
ON THURSDAY, September 8th, at 12 o'clock M.
Six barrels Spirits Turpentine.
10,000 lbs. old Copper Clippings.
A lot of Scrap Leather.
1 small Engine.
1 Horizontal Boiler.
6 Turkish Ferries.
A lot of scrap Pattern Lumber.
A lot of Ball Lead Cinders.
1 lot of old Mill Stones.
Several Condemned Wood Boats.
Twenty per cent. of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale and ten days will be allowed to remove the property from the Yard, and if not so removed, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.
All payments to be made in Government currency, and before the goods are removed from the Yard.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Navy Storekeeper.
Navy Yard, New York, August, 1864. au29-6t

REAL ESTATE!—REAL ESTATE!—
REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
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FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.
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CONTAINS $5,000,000 WORTH.
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FOR SALE.—NO PERSON IN QUEST of any description of property, either as investment or a residence, should fail to get one of my Extensive Monthly Catalogues, just out, for gratuitous distribution.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

FOR SALE.—IT IS AN ACKNOWLEDGED fact, and cannot be denied that the greatest production of the age to parties interested in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, is Miller's Monthly Catalogue; exceeding all others in importance, published no matter by whom. Office No. 154 N. SIXTH Street. Call for one or send your address, as they are gratuitously distributed. Contains 68 pages.

FOR SALE.—SEPTEMBER CATALOGUE just out, contains a vast quantity of first class property, superior to any in the market. Also a great quantity of property suitable for persons of limited means, requiring from only $200 to $500 cash to purchase them. Call for Catalogue, or send your address.
GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
au29 3t No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

AUGUST 21, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES DATED OCTOBER 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-Thirty Notes, dated October 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six Per Cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven Thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity October 1, and the Six Per Cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-Thirty Notes up to October 1, the interest accrued on the Six Per Cent. Bonds from July 1 to October 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to endorsements must be carefully observed:—

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be endorsed by them "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the endorsement of the original owners, and also be endorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, endorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are endorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor, or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six Per Cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz: New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

au30-3w

REMOVAL.
J. MEIER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Have removed from No. 129 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

HEADQUARTERS
FOR DRAFTED MEN, SUBSTITUTES, AND VOLUNTEERS.
Drafted or Enrolled men will be furnished with Substitutes at short notice.
Volunteers and Substitutes will be paid the highest bounties in cash as soon as mustered.
All parties will be honorably dealt with at this office.
W. D. HAVENS,
No. 115 S. SEVENTH Street, second Floor, Room No. 10.
Agents will be liberally paid. au30-6t*

BURNS' COTTAGE.—
This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of
ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
PROPRIETOR.
The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.
Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au25-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "FONTINE" in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "BOUGH'S" Hotel at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of everything eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—Commencing THURSDAY, September 1, 1864, from Walnut Street Wharf.
FOR CAPE MAY.
At 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 9 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.
For Woodbury, &c., at 9 and 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 and 11.45 A. M.
Millville at 8.07 A. M., and 1.50 P. M.
Salem at 6 A. M., and 1.15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6.15 A. M., 1.30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7.10 and 9.17 A. M., 2.28, and 5.00, P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7.40 and 9.47 A. M., and 2.50, and 5.29, P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, No. 3 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train.
J. VAN RENSSELAER,
30 tf Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, HAZLETON, WILKESBARRE, and WILLIAMSPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ADDITIONAL TRAINS.
On and after MONDAY, June 13, 1864, Passenger Trains will leave the New Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson street, Philadelphia, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport.
9.15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
10.15 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
2 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
3.15 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, &c.
4.15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.
5.15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
6.15 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.
11 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6.30 A. M., 9.30 A. M., and 6.07 P. M.
Doylestown at 6.40 A. M., 3.40 P. M., and 7 P. M.
Lansdale at 6 A. M.
Fort Washington at 11.25 A. M. and 2 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7.20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders may be left at No. 113 S. THIRD Street.
ja13 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6.30	3.25	Philadelphia	8.00	4.30
West Grove	6.57	3.52	West Chester	7.45	4.45
Avondale	7.05	4.01	W. C. Junction	9.08	5.41
Kennett	7.20	4.17	Concord	9.23	5.56
Chadd's Ford	7.49	4.41	Chadd's Ford	9.41	6.14
Concord	8.07	5.00	Kennett	10.05	6.37
W. C. Junction	8.15	5.15	Avondale	10.21	6.54
Philadelphia	9.22	6.26	West Grove	10.29	7.03
West Chester	9.39	6.50	Oxford	10.56	7.30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets, to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.
Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja4 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL.
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address
au27-1m PROFESSOR C. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE
AND SELECT SCHOOL,
WILLING'S ALLEY,
ATTACHED TO ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.
The Fourteenth annual session of these Institutions will be, on MONDAY, September 5, 1864.
Applications for admission can be made at the College between the hours of 8 and 12 A. M. au15-1m

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR Women, reopens its Session September 1, in the building recently purchased, N. W. corner FILBERT Street and PENN Square.
Directors—Joseph Harrison, Redwood F. Warner, William J. Horstmann, Thomas Gibbons, Ritk Price, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, William Bucknell, Frank Sellers, P. F. Kettle, David S. Brown, George Whitney.
T. W. BRAIDWOOD, Principal.
Telegraphing Taught. au8-6t

JAMES BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 130 SIXTEENTH street, below Spruce. au11-1m*

MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT STREET.—
MAGEE, No. 316 CHESNUT street,
Between Third and Fourth.
Magee's Envelope Manufactory.
Magee's Paper Store. No. 316 Chesnut street.
Magee has millions of Envelopes.
Magee has thousands of Reams of Note, Letter, and Cap Paper. For sale wholesale and retail.
Magee has all the new styles of Paper and Envelopes.
Magee makes Envelopes of any size to order.
Magee supplies City and Country Stationers at fair prices.
No. 316 CHESNUT Street, No. 316 CHESNUT Street
No. 316 CHESNUT Street, No. 316 CHESNUT Street
Between Third and Fourth. au27-3t

DANCING ACADEMY.—D. L. CARPENTER, No. 925 ARCH street, will open his Rooms at the reception of scholars on THURSDAY, September 1, 1864. au29-3t*

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [au22-tf]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.
THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS
(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.
"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.
"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.
Address A. JOYCE, No. 42 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au26-1m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 30 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and au16-1m No. 133 S. SEVENTH Street.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTEY, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au23-3m

DIAMONDS.
Persons having Diamonds or other Precious Stones to dispose of will do well by calling on
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewelers
No. 802 CHESNUT Street,
Who will give the highest cash price. au16-1m

JAMES BARBER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Phila'a.
AGENCY FOR THE PATENT
EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,
A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.
Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY CALL.
All business confidential. au10-3m

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

FEATURE OF THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO—THE PEOPLE AND THE COMING ELECTION.

From the Times.

Senator Wade was recently censured in a formal resolution by the Union Convention of his own county in Ohio, for his recent joint manifesto with Winter Davis. His Congressional district now follows in a similar expression of sentiment—its Union Convention resolving that the recent attack upon the President by Wade and Davis is, in our opinion, ill-timed, ill-tempered, and uncalled-for, carrying great and unalloyed joy to the Rebel camps in the South and their sympathizers in the North, and productive of evil, and only evil, to the Union cause; and we deem it a duty, no less imperative than disagreeable, to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto our unqualified disapproval and condemnation."

This is the voice of the people. It is a manifestation from that power which made Senator Wade all that he is in public life. The rebuke is all the more signal, because it is directed against one who has heretofore been an especial favorite of his county and of his district, and whose long career of valuable public service had made him strong in the admiration and confidence of his party everywhere. Probably, had the question been asked six months ago who of all the men in the country would have been least likely to receive reproof from his constituents for damaging the Union cause and giving aid and comfort to the enemy, the reply everywhere would have been "sturdy Ben Wade, of Ashtabula." Yet here he is with just that imputation upon him, planted by his own constituents in the most emphatic form.

How comes this? Nobody pretends that Senator Wade has gone over to the Rebels, or to the Copperheads. Undoubtedly he hates both with as fierce intensity as ever. It is incredible that he ever deliberately undertook to further the interests of either. Yet it is just as certain that the practical effect of his manifesto was just that, and nothing else—just exactly as much so as would be the wounding of a general-in-chief by a sentinel on the eve of battle. President Lincoln is the regularly appointed candidate of the Union party for the approaching Presidential election. If he is defeated, the Union party is defeated; the Copperheads will take power, and Rebellion will triumph. Messrs. Wade and Davis, in giving Mr. Lincoln "that stab under the fifth rib," as a Rebel paper exultingly styles it, gave the cause itself, so far as was in their power to do so, a mortal blow. Had the Union nomination not yet been settled, it might have been different. That manifesto, overwrought and in many respects unjust as it was, would, we think, have been warrantable enough before the Baltimore Convention.

When the selection of a candidate is yet open, it is always legitimate to make argument or appeal against any one proposed. This may be prompted by the very purest concern for the good of the party. But after their candidate has been elected, all such opposition becomes unfaithfulness to the party. Most of all is this so when the convention of the party has made its selection with a unanimity like that displayed at Baltimore. But the present contest is not a mere party one. We are in a war for the life of the nation. The maintenance of that war to its only safe issue depends on the election of the nominee of the Union party. Whoever or whatever hinders that election endangers not simply the Union party, but the Union itself. The attempt to generate discord in that party is an offense as much graver than ordinary acts of the kind as the cause with which the party is identified is beyond all ordinary party issues.

But all such attempts will only recoil upon those who make them. It is a prodigious mistake in our public men to imagine that they now have any power to sway the people on the vital question of this crisis. In ordinary political campaigns the people are to a certain extent managed by adroit politicians, who have their own feelings to gratify and their own ends to serve. It will be discovered before the canvass closes that this is an election which the people intend to decide for themselves, and that the popular will can no more be diverted by politicians than the sweep of Niagara. This is the people's war. It started in their uprising; it is maintained by their unfaltering purpose.

In the field and at the ballot-box alike, the real lives in the people alone. We talk of the skill of our Generals. It is not great generalship that has given us our military progress, but the indomitable courage and endurance of our common soldiers, who are only the people in uniform. We have had no military leader, we shall have none, whose continuance in the service was essential to its success. There is not one of them whose withdrawal, or whose death, might not be made good, substantially, by some other man. Within the last six weeks McPherson has been killed, and Hooker and "Baldy" Smith have left the field. There were hardly three better leaders in our armies; yet, for all that, these armies are to-day as indomitable as ever. Just so in civil life.

There is no public man, or set of public men, necessary to the cause. President Lincoln himself has not been made a candidate for re-election from any feeling that the success of the war depended upon him. Many excellent considerations dictated his renomination, but not even his strongest supporters deny that there are not many other public men equally competent for his responsibilities. His defeat would be disastrous, not at all because he would be sent to private life, but because the cause which has linked his name with it, would be prostrated. His personal importance to the nation is, comparatively speaking, nothing. If this be so with Abraham Lincoln, it is so with every other public man.

No individual is necessary to this war; and the great question whether the war shall be carried through or not will be determined with very little concern for individual actions or opinions. Political scheming, either for or against the war, will amount to little or nothing. The deep, stern spirit of the people, which when once aroused is always the master element of the political world, will have its free course. We have an unshaken faith that when the time comes for its action, it will overwhelmingly sustain the war. Those politicians who now presume so much upon their importance, and seek to make trouble, will find themselves, we think, but as chaff in the storm.

McCLELLAN NOMINATED.

From the Tribune.

Although the ceremonial of nomination has not yet been consummated, the proceedings at Chicago leave no room for doubt that George B. McClellan will to-day be formally presented to the people as the "Democratic" candidate for President of the United States—as the candidate of that "Democracy" which consists in the denial of the fundamental proposition of our fathers' immortal Declaration of Independence—of that "Democracy" which maintains that the weak, ignorant, and simple are, because of their weakness, the rightful as well as natural prey of the cunning and the strong—of that "Democracy" whereof Jefferson Davis has ever hitherto been, and in principle still is, a chief apostle, and whereof Bishop Hopkins fitly officiates as theological and moral expositor.

In a single aspect, this nomination is gratifying. Hostility to the war for the Union, as at once unwarranted and needless, is the cardinal impulse of a decided majority of those who are expected to vote this fall the Democratic ticket. That the Union has no right to "coerce a State," however much that State may endeavor to coerce the Union, has been the first article of their creed ever since it became evident that such coercion of States might work the downfall of human slavery. Yet here is their chosen standard-bearer fitly on record as a volunteer agent in that coercion which they denounce as unconstitutional, and which they hold to be condemned by those famous Kentucky and Virginia resolves of 1798-99, which they affect to hold in at least equal reverence with the Ten Commandments. And McClellan has not only been a volunteer agent of "Federal coercion;" he is distinctly on record as recommending Federal conscription in aid of its prosecution, and as having ordered the arrest of the Maryland Legislature to preclude their attempting or pretending to take their State out of the Union. To an earnest and honest believer in "State sovereignty," the support of McClellan for President must be a bitter dose, only to be swallowed under inexorable compulsion.

It *will* be swallowed, however; for, though McClellan has not evinced a consistent and logical adhesion to the Democratic dogma of "State Rights," he has never faltered in his devotion to the Slave Power; and that is the real touchstone of Democratic orthodoxy. True, he volunteered for the war; but he did so to save slavery from the effects of its own suicidal madness, not to punish it for its treason. True, he commanded for a time the Union Grand Army; but no Rebel slaveholder ever justly complained that his chattel was invited by this General to exchange the service of treason for that of his country; and no outnumbered Rebel force ever justly complained that its retreat was hurried or seriously annoyed by McClellan or any one under his command.

True, he made war on the Rebels; but he made it so gently, so considerately, so languidly, that they habitually praised his generalship while it lasted, and regretted it when it was no more. There were thousands of Rebels and Rebel sympathizers then among us, every one of whom was loud in his praises; and ninety-nine hundredths of whom will vote—wherever they can vote at all—to make him President. He will get a good many votes in this city and vicinity; but most of them will be cast by men who chuckled over all his defeats, and would now much rather vote directly for Lee, or even Jeff. Davis, than for him.

They will vote for McClellan, because that is the nearest practical approach to voting that the Rebellion is right and that the opposition to it ought to be put down; but they would much rather go straight to their mark. Hypocrisy, says the apothegm, is the homage that vice pays to virtue; and the fact that the anti-war party is obliged to nominate for President a candidate who has a war varnish upon him, hoping thereby to catch a portion of the soldiers' vote, is a forcible tribute to the loyalty and patriotic intentions of the American people. He is not Union General enough to hurt him with the Rebels, who will help him all they can in the canvass, even though it be necessary for that purpose to make a show of denouncing and decrying him; but he is general enough to catch a number of votes from soldiers who served under him and liked his easy campaigning and courtesies, and who would abhor the idea of voting for Vallandigham or Fernando Wood. The more intense and more pronounced Copperheads can fall back to him, while the rear-guard could not be pricked on to the position of T. H. Seymour or Alexander Long; so the nomination is, in the obvious sense, a wise one, and will poll the full party vote. And it will, after a little private whispering and nodding, be not merely acquiesced in, but heartily approved, even by Vallandigham himself; for the slave power has never had a more docile tool.

He was selected by it to lead one of the brigades of the army of filibusters wherewith General Quitman was on the point of invading Cuba, expecting to revolutionize it in the interest of American slavery, and he accepted the position. He was the first of our generals to issue a manifesto threatening to crush any insurrection of slaves against their Rebel masters. The Rebel journals have charged, and we have seen no denial on his part, that he offered his sword to the Confederacy before he did to the Union. He never even pretended to do anything against the Rebels after the President issued his premonitory proclamation of freedom, though his army was twice as strong as theirs which confronted it, and which has just been driven out of Maryland, and though he had a shorter and easier road to their base than they had. We have heard that he has claimed credit for this in a Grand Convention of one of the Copperhead secret orders. In short, he is as devoted to the propping up and perpetuation of the tottering fabric of human bondage as Jeff. Davis himself, and a "peace" Copperhead who affects hesitation or coyness as to his support, ought forthwith to be kicked out of the party and ordered to stay out.

Yet there is one aspect of his nomination which is saddening. Believing that the Democratic party has a very considerable chance of success this fall, in case their Rebel friends shall have good luck henceforth to the election, we could wish that they had presented a strong, positive, original, capable man as their candidate for the highest position on this continent, if not on the globe. All reflecting men must realize that our high trusts, and especially this one, have not been so ably filled of late as they were in the early days of the Republic. Washington, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison; compare these with Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan—the falling off is deplorably manifest, though Mr. Buchanan is a politician of respectable, and Mr. Fillmore one of more than average abilities.

Now we do not regard Mr. Lincoln as a great man; yet no candid observer who knows both, will pretend that General McClellan is his equal in ability, though Lincoln had scarcely any schooling in his youth, while McClellan received a liberal education at the public expense. Timid, hesitating, negative, he is a plaything in the hands of some of the worst and most dangerous men in the Republic, who hope to achieve power through his assumed popularity with the ignorant and thoughtless, and then to lay the country at the feet of Jeff. Davis, begging him to indicate the constitutional and other changes that will reconcile him to the task of governing the whole Union instead of a part of it, and thus to place the heel of Slave Power on the neck of prostrate Freedom and the inalienable Rights of Man.

They must be baffled and beaten or the New World is surrendered to the odious spirit of caste—to the iron rule of those who believe hard hands a badge of servitude, and at once dread and detest the education of the children of the poor. Unionists of every State! we adjure you to shake off your apathy, and rally for the imperilled liberty and life of the nation!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, August 17, 1864.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, held on the 8th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—

Whereas, The great advance in the cost of living imposed an imperative duty on the Trustees to advance the wages of their employes; and whereas, the cost of coal and all other materials consumed in the manufacture of Gas have advanced to a price that compels the Trustees, in order to protect the important trust committed to their charge from serious loss, and to make the annual addition to the Sinking Fund required by law, to advance the price of Gas fifty cents per thousand cubic feet.

The Trustees are aware that the increased price will prove a burden to many consumers, and they greatly regret the necessity that constrains it; but when the consumer reflects that nearly every article we purchase has advanced from 50 to 150 per cent., and we propose an advance of but 18¾ per cent. on the main article upon which we rely for revenue, its necessity must be apparent, particularly when the operations of the past year are known to have resulted in a large loss to the Trust, notwithstanding our then existing contracts enabled us to purchase coal and retorts at very moderate prices; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be directed to give public notice, that on and after the first day of September next the price of gas to private consumers shall be three dollars per thousand cubic feet, less a discount of 5 per cent. for prompt payment, and subject to the United States tax.

THOMAS S. STEWART,
au13 18t Chief Engineer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE appointed by the Bounty Fund Convention of the several Wards for the purpose of recruiting for the benefit of deficient Wards, in anticipation of the coming draft, impressed with the importance of the subject, desire their fellow-citizens to unite with them in an effort to fill the city's quota by obtaining volunteer recruits.

To do this before the 5th of September will require the most earnest and vigorous exertions, and the Committee appeal to the patriotic and public spirited to aid them by their influence and by contributions of the necessary means to offer inducements equal to those offered by other communities. The Committee have appointed a sufficient number of recruiting lieutenants in various quarters of the city, and all recruits obtained will be distributed pro rata among the Wards, and, of course, will benefit most largely those that are most deficient.

By united and continued effort the committee hope, if not to avoid the draft altogether, at least to reduce it to insignificant proportions.

The whole number required to free the city from the draft was, on the 1st of August, about nine thousand. From this number is to be deducted those who have been recruited since that date, and such credits as the city may be entitled to, from persons enlisting in the navy from the city, and who have not been credited to us; also, from persons enlisting in the navy from the State at large, and not credited to any particular district, of which the city will have her proportion.

Efforts are being made to ascertain these credits. The committee also expect to obtain recruits from veterans re-enlisting, from the Southern States now occupied by our forces, and from other quarters. They do not deem it impossible, therefore, by proper exertions, to fill the city's quota.

Money is necessary, and can only be obtained by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens. Such subscriptions may be sent to the addresses of any members of the committee, as below given, or to the headquarters of the committee, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.

JAMES L. CLAGHORN, No. 207 CHURCH Alley.
JAMES H. ORNE, No. 626 CHESNUT Street.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, No. 513 MARKET Street.
JOSHUA SPERING, No. 112 S. FOURTH Street.
WM. M. UHLER, FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.
N. B. BROWNE, No. 112 S. FIFTH Street.
JOHN W. FRAZIER, No. 519 S. SIXTH Street.
au22-tf

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER Railway Company. PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864. The third instalment of five dollars on each share of the stock of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 419 WALNUT Street, on September 5, 1864. By order of the Board of Directors.
W. H. KEMBLE,
au22-12t* Treasurer.

TAKE NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF "The West Virginia Oil Company" are now open for subscriptions to its Capital, at the office, No. 418 WALNUT Street. Call for Prospectus. Ladies can hold Stock in their own name and right.
au18-12t JOHN S. HOFFMAN, Secretary.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH.

Those who suffer from these maladies have now the very best opportunity for finding relief. The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER is undoubtedly the most perfectly effective agent ever used for reaching the seat of the disease to which it is directed, and eradicating it with wonderful rapidity. The application is painless. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TESTIMONIALS.

To the Deaf.—Dr. Von Moschzisker, Aurist, No. 1027 Walnut street, operated most successfully on my ears, restoring me to perfect hearing. I suffered from what the physicians called a thickening of the drum of the ear.
WILLIAM CRANE, Builder, Residence, No. 1513 S. Second street.
Philadelphia, August 2, 1864.

PHILADELPHIA, 25th June, 1864.—This is to certify, that for four years I was troubled with an offensive discharge, accompanied with deafness. I have been treated by numerous physicians without receiving any benefit. Some months ago I applied to Dr. Von Moschzisker, who has accomplished a perfect cure.
JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, Of the firm of Shoemaker & Tindal, Merchants, No. 244 N. Broad street.
Private residence, No. 722 Green street.

EYE.—Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER can be consulted on all maladies of the Eye. The SURGICAL operations to restore SIGHT skilfully performed. Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

Where hundreds of similar testimonials as the above can be examined. au5-tf

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A FURNISHED House by a private family. Address J. O. D., Post Office, Box 2565. aug25 6t

RECRUITS WANTED FOR COMPANY K, Birney's Sharpshooters, at McClintock's Hall, First Street, above Eighth, where $425 Ward and City Bounty will be paid to each recruit in cash, as soon as mustered into service.
H. HARKINS,
aug31 6t Recruiting Officer for Eighth Ward.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA., August 29, 1864.
Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price, to be examined in quantities of eight or more. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses to be delivered in the United States Stables at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Eighth and Ninth streets.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
aug31 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, Washington, D. C., August 19, 1864.
Wanted at once FIVE HUNDRED (500) TO ONE THOUSAND (1000) TEAMSTERS each capable of driving with single line, and managing six-mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty-five ($35) dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Men entertained as Wagon Masters will receive such positions, upon bringing to this point twenty-five (25) good Teamsters.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M. U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
aug 23t Depot of Washington.

HOUSE WANTED IN GERMANTOWN or Chesnut Hill.—To rent for a year, or to purchase. Address, with location and price, Box 156, Post Office, Philadelphia. aug15-5t

CITY POINT, Va., August 7, 1864.
GENERAL DEPOT OF SUPPLIES, ARMIES OPERATING AGAINST RICHMOND.

WANTED,
300 Teamsters,
50 Wheelwrights,
50 Blacksmiths, and
20 Carriage Trimmers.

Who will receive the highest rates of Government pay, rations, and medical attendance.
Transportation furnished by applying at
No. 221 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
E. J. STRANG, Captain, A. Q. M.
JAMES M. KELLY,
aug15-1m Quartermaster's Agent.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE—A PROPERTY, CONTAINING 34 acres of ground, located in the First Ward, between Gray's Ferry Bridge and United States Arsenal, having a front of about 1500 feet upon the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railroad, extending back to low-water mark upon the Schuylkill river, with a river front of several hundred feet. There are three Ice Houses upon the property, and a portion of the upland is now used for agricultural purposes. There can be no better location in the city for public works or private residences.
For further information, apply to
WM. H. KEICHLINE,
No. 425 FRANKLIN Street.

FOR SALE.—THAT SPLENDID FARM and Country Seat, late the estate of Dr. W. Young, in the Borough of Chester, Delaware county, containing 138 Acres of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, together with the large Mansion House, Hot Houses, Graperies, Farm House, Barn and other outbuildings. The lawns are extensive and beautifully laid out, with choice Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, Statuary, Fountains, &c., &c. Spring water is introduced into all the adjacent buildings. The improvements are upon the most extensive scale, with all the modern conveniences. The situation is a delightful one. The purchaser, if he desired, could sell a large portion of the land for building purposes.
For further information apply to
WM. H. KEICHLINE,
au 18-thstu2w No. 425 FRANKLIN Street.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. FLOWMAN, No. 297 S. FOURTH Street.

CAUTION.

ORIENTAL DETERSIVE SOAP.

This favorite Soap is now over seven years in use by at least

One Hundred Thousand Families

In Pennsylvania alone.

It is made upon entirely new principles, of perfectly pure materials, and always in the same way. It does away with the use of a Wash-board, and will wash twice as much clothes with two-thirds less labor than any other Soap made in the United States.

ITS GREAT POPULARITY

Has induced several brainless soap-makers to imitate it in appearance only, and, by offering great inducements to unprincipled dealers, put their spurious article on the market on the just reputation acquired by our Detersive.

Those desiring to purchase our Soap should examine and see that

OUR NAME AND TRADE-MARK

Is stamped upon EVERY POUND of the Soap before they take it.

VAN HAGEN & McKEONE,
au29-1m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST AND ENGINEER,
au27-1m No. 1121 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

COFFEE AND RASPBERRY.—ALEX. MILLER & CO., Proprietors of the Old Government PREPARED JAVA COFFEE, have Removed their place of business from No. 218 N. Second street to No. 243 ARCH Street, where they are prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice which the public may favor them with. Their Coffee is, as usual, the best in the market. They also have the best RASPBERRY SYRUP that is manufactured in the city. All at lowest prices, considering the high prices of material.
Please give them a call before purchasing elsewhere. Do not forget the Number,
au18-1m No. 243 ARCH Street.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1.50, $1.37½, $1.50 and $1.75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 9-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1.37 to $1.75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1.12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stubbow's.) No. 107 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange. 1y7-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors, Choice Havana Cigars, Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, English and Scotch Ale and Porter, Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c. Navy Messes put up with care,
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
ja26 1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS, For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.
Manufactured by the UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD, No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing

SWORDS,

AND OTHER

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ARE INVITED TO THE EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF

GEORGE W. SIMONS & BRO.
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth.

PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 3m4

MILITARY NOTICES.

SIXTH WARD.

GRAND MASS MEETING TO AVOID THE DRAFT.

The Citizens of the SIXTH WARD will meet at

NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL,
RACE STREET, BELOW SIXTH,
On TUESDAY EVENING, August 30,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Every man is requested to come and make this his last "long pull and strong pull altogether," and

"THE OLD SIXTH"

Will again lead the van out of the draft.

Come with united hands and determined hearts, ready to co-operate with the Ward Committees, who have labored hard and faithfully to fill the quota of volunteers, and the work will be complete.

Come and show that you feel an interest and a spirit of patriotism, which will encourage the several committees, that while they are working to fill up, the citizens will stand by them.

The Committees ask your aid to reimburse those who have advanced funds to free you from draft.

Let no man stay away who may think himself too poor to contribute largely. Come, we are holding yet.

"Rally round the Flag." Strengthen the armies and fill the quota.

The meeting will be addressed by Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, THEODORE CUYLER, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, JOHN E. LATTA, Esqs., and other distinguished Speakers.

By order of Committee.
D. C. A. CLARK,
aug29 2t SECRETARY.

THE DRAFT!

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE TENTH WARD, AROUSE!

If you would escape the Draft you must be up and doing! No time should be lost! Give us the money and we can get the men!

We want yet over 200 men to fill our quota! Your Executive Committee has laid before you a plan of action in their circular, by which you may avoid the burthens of the draft, but you must act energetically, and at once. Each one must hand in his subscription without delay, and induce his neighbors to do likewise. Twenty-five dollars from each enrolled citizen will doubtless clear the ward. Who will not give it? Other wards and the country districts are getting the men by their energy and liberality. You need not wait to be called on, as there is not time to canvass the ward, but come forward with the money to the gentlemen appointed to receive it. There is no other way of escape from this draft, as there will be no postponement, and no commutation. The following named parties are authorized to receive subscriptions:—

First Precinct, J. H. Townsend, No. 813 Arch street.
Second Precinct, Sterling Bonsall, No. 116 N. Ninth street.
Third Precinct, Thomas L. Potts, No. 1014 Race street.
Fourth Precinct, George T. Barker, M. D., No. 1111 Arch street.
Fifth Precinct, Wm. M. Whitaker, No. 121 N. Thirteenth street.
Sixth Precinct, A. H. Franciscus, No. 1529 Arch street.
Seventh Precinct, Caleb R. Keeney, N. W. corner Arch and Sixteenth streets.
Eighth Precinct, L. W. Buffington, M. D., No. 2033 Arch street.
Ninth Precinct, H. A. Lippincott, N. W. corner Twentieth and Cherry streets.

JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, President.
A. H. FRANCISCUS, Treasurer, No. 1529 ARCH Street, or No. 513 MARKET Street.
DAVID WEATHERLY, Secretary.
N. B.—Fifty Dollars Bounty for Volunteers. aug27-6t

SUBSTITUTES AND ENROLLED CITIZENS

Are informed that the firm of

JOSEPH & CO.

Have taken the Rooms

No. 422 WALNUT STREET,

Lately occupied by the

CITIZENS' VOLUNTEER SUBSTITUTE COMMITTEE,

Where they will be pleased to furnish ALIENS, VETERANS, or CONTRABANDS as substitutes for ENROLLED CITIZENS, and will pay to Substitutes the HIGHEST PRICE. au24-6t

199th REGIMENT PA. VOLS.,

COL. A. A. LECHLER.

$525 BOUNTY.

Men Mustered and Paid $458 immediately, $33.33 more before leaving camp, balance in instalments.

Pay $16 Per Month — Clothing and Subsistence.

The Regiment is encamped at CAMP CADWALADER, in comfortable quarters.

DON'T WAIT TO BE DRAFTED, but join this Regiment, and leave your families well provided for.

NO DELAY IN PAYING THE BOUNTY!

au24-tf VETERAN OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS, No. 611 CHESNUT ST.

BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

AVOID THE DRAFT,

and enlist in a Corps of some standing,

Authorized by the General and State Government.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE,
OF THE
NINETY-NINTH PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS,

Is recruiting to fill up five Companies in this city.

THE HIGHEST BOUNTIES GIVEN

For One, Two, or Three Years' Men.

Call at once, at

No. 535 CHESNUT Street, below SIXTH,

If you want to Enlist.

MAJOR J. W. MOORE

Is prepared to pay promptly

THE CITY AND WARD BOUNTY

Immediately on the mustering of any man to his Regiment.

BULLOCK BROS.,
O. W. DAVIS,
JOS. F. TOBIAS,
JNO. W. EVERMAN,
D. A. WINEBRENNER,
I. CAREY LEE,
ALF. D. JESSUP,
A. L. DONAFTON,
Committee.
aug20-tf

UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA.

In view of the call of the President for five hundred thousand men, we propose to raise a

REGIMENT

FOR

TWELVE MONTHS.

COLONEL HORATIO G. SICKEL

(Late of the Pennsylvania Reserves,)

Has consented to take the command.

All officers desiring to take part in this organization are requested to call on

COL. HORATIO G. SICKEL,
au6-tf No. 1209 WALLACE STREET.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 245 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Better compensation than the army.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS GOVERNMENT BOUNTY; also, ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.

Marines receive Prize Money.

For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.

C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

A DISCOUNT OF TWO PER CENT. ON ALL SUMS OF $20 AND UPWARDS.

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps,
No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and
No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
au16

THE NEW TAX BILL AND REVENUE STAMP LAW.

Copies of the New Tax Bill and Revenue Stamp Law for sale wholesale and retail; and Revenue Stamps of all descriptions constantly on hand, at the following rates of discount:

On orders of $25, 2 per cent. discount.
" " 100, 3 " "
" " 300, 4 " "

At the Principal Depot for the sale of Internal Revenue Stamps, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, and No. 103 S. FIFTH Street. Full descriptions of the Stamp Law in pamphlet form. jy22 tf

AMERICAN BANK-NOTE REPORTER.

THE ONLY BANK NOTE REPORTER IN PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

The only one containing QUOTATIONS of Bank Notes in FOUR CITIES, viz.:—

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI.

The only one which contains the

NATIONAL BANKS

as fast as organized (official list).

The only one which contains the GENERAL DISCOUNT in

EIGHTEEN CITIES, VIZ:—

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ROCHESTER, PITTSBURG, CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, BALTIMORE, CLEVELAND, ALBANY, TROY, ST. LOUIS, DAVENPORT, NEW YORK, CINCINNATI, WILMINGTON, ST. PAUL, LOUISVILLE, MILWAUKEE.

The only one which gives the earliest information of

NEW COUNTERFEIT NOTES,
DOMESTIC MARKETS, STOCK TABLES,
AND
FINANCIAL NEWS.

The facilities of the

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BOTH FINANCIAL AND TYPOGRAPHIC, ARE UNEQUALED.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (PER ANNUM), IN ADVANCE.
Weekly........$3 | Semi Monthly........$2
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OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD STREET, (third door).

ADDRESS, S. E. COHEN,
au11-1m PUBLISHER.

MRS. JOSEPH HUFTY DESIRES TO INFORM her friends that she has removed from No. 407 CHESNUT Street to No. 28 S. FOURTH Street.

CHASE & HUFTY'S NEW BLANK BOOKS and Stationery, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street, Opened To-Day.

GENUINE ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID and Copying Ink, direct from London at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

ON THE BLOCKADE-RUNNER "PRINCESS ALICE," was captured an invoice of the World's Fair Prize Cap Paper, a portion of which is for sale at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

BLANK BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION on hand, or made to order, at a small advance on old prices, at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

MANY OF THE OLD VARIETIES OF Letter, Cap, and Note Paper, much superior to those of later manufacture, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S, New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS TO SUIT ALL preferences, and warranted for one year, can be had at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street.

20 PER CENT CAN BE SAVED BY PURCHASING your Stationery at CHASE & HUFTY'S New Blank Book and Stationery Store, No. 22 S. FOURTH Street. au26-1m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES. au16-2m

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my5-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "The Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.

An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.

100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
100 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
3u4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NO DECEPTION.—NO INFERIOR COAL purchased to offer below the cost price of a superior article. SAMUEL W. HESS, BROAD Street, above Race, east side, sells the genuine EAGLE VEIN, best and purest mined. Egg and Stove sizes, $11; Large Nut, $10 per ton. Consumers should make their purchases at once, previous to another advance. jy23-3m

FINANCIAL.

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker,
au23-1m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD, Banker,
au23-1m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

10-40 COUPONS DUE 1st SEPTEMBER,
5-20 COUPONS DUE 1st NOVEMBER,
BOUGHT AT BEST PRICE.
au22-1m DREXEL & CO.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government securities Bought and Sold. [mh12]

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

Interest 7 3-10 in Lawful Money,

COUPONS ATTACHED,

AND

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money, at the end of three years. Or, the holder has the right to demand at that time

The 5-20 Bonds at Par Instead of the Cash.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5-20 Bonds are our most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per cent. premium.

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy27-9t No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [mh14]

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Financial Agent of the United States.

UNITED STATES 7 3-10

TREASURY NOTES.

NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

Under instructions from the Treasury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the New Patriotic Loan, issued in the form of Three Year Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in Lawful Money on the 15th days of February and August, respectively, of each year. These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into United States 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

Coupon Notes will be issued in blank or payable to order as may be directed by the subscriber, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest will be allowed from the date of the subscription to the 15th of August next, the date of the Treasury Note. Those who may subscribe after the 15th of August next will be required to pay the accrued interest on the Notes.

Any one subscribing for not less than $25,000 of the Loan at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., payable by the Treasury Department on the receipt of a bill for the amount, approved by the subscription agent.

Referring to the annexed appeal of the Secretary of the Treasury, I ask all those desirous of aiding the Government to subscribe to this Loan.

C. H. CLARK,
au5-1m PRESIDENT.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.— PHILADELPHIA, August 29, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD street, until noon on Thursday, September 1, 1864, for the immediate delivery at Cadwalader Barracks of
1000 feet 15 to common white Pine Boards, 1 inch.
200 pieces Hemlock Scantling, 3 by 4 inches, 12 feet long.
6 kegs 10d. Nails.

All of good quality, and to be approved, after delivery, by an inspector appointed for that purpose.

No proposals will be received but those which are properly filled in on the blanks furnished at this office, which must be guaranteed by one or more persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed too high, as also any from defaulting contractors.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
au30 3t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE. WASHINGTON, D. C., August 26, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, September 5, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Sixth street wharf, Washington, D. C., the following public property, in good condition, viz.:—
One thousand (1000) Beef Hides, salted.
Fifty-two (52) Beef Hides, dry.
Eleven (11) Sheep skins.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
S. C. GREENE,
au29 6t Captain and C. S. V.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 223 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 1, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, delivered in Philadelphia:—

4,000 BARRELS EXTRA SUPERFINE OF EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR (which is to be stated), to have been ground within twenty days of date of advertisement, from the best white wheat, in well-coopered and head lined barrels. Name of brand and place of manufacture to be stated in the bid. To be delivered within ten days, at any point in this city, to be designated by this office.

Samples in boxes must be delivered with the proposals, but not enclosed with them, each sample to be marked with bidder's name, number of barrels, brand, &c.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and proposals must be specific in complying with its terms. Each proposal must have the written guarantee of two responsible persons for the fulfilment of the agreement, who will give bonds if required.

Blank forms for proposals, containing the form of guarantee, may be had on application at this office.

Payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States for the purpose.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Flour," and directed to
ISAAC B. WIGGIN,
au27-4t Captain and C. S. Vols.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street, BALTIMORE, Md., August 26, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, delivered in Baltimore, Maryland, with—

1,000 BARRELS FIRST QUALITY NEW MESS OR PRIME MESS PORK (which to be stated), to be full salted, 200 lbs. meat, in full hooped oak barrels, with two iron hoops, meat to be free from rust or stain, and to be repacked within thirty days of delivery. To be delivered in five days from date of contract. Three barrels of Pork must be presented as a sample of the Pork to be delivered, which will be retained until the delivery is made.

1,000 BBLS. FRESH GROUND EXTRA FLOUR, of grades Nos. 1 and 2. The Flour must be fresh ground and brands stated. Both kinds to be fully head-lined. Flat-hooped and machine-made barrels will positively be rejected. To be delivered in twenty days from date of award.

500,000 LBS. of first-quality PILOT BREAD, to be made wholly of extra or superfine flour, which shall be equal to the standard of "Inspection" adopted and in use by the State Flour Inspectors in this city. The Flour and Bread will also be examined by the Inspector on the part of the Government, who will reject all that in the quality of the flour or in any other respect is inferior to the standard samples. Bread to be packed in boxes of fifty (50) lbs. bread to each box; boxes to be made of fully-seasoned wood, of such kinds as will impart no taste or odor to the bread; bottom and top of single pieces, or if of two pieces, tongued and grooved together; boxes to be strapped with light green hickory straps. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of award.

75,000 LBS. PRIME WHITE BEANS (60 pounds to the bushel), well seasoned and dry, packed in good, strong barrels, fully head-lined. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

40,000 LBS. PRIME RICE. To be packed in new, fully head lined barrels, made of well seasoned oak, with round, hickory hoops—flat-hooped and machine-made barrels will be rejected. To be delivered in ten (10) days from date of award.

100,000 LBS. PRIME RIO COFFEE, to be either in double sacks, or packed in barrels, like samples to be seen in this office, fully head-lined. To be delivered in ten days from date of award. Samples must be furnished.

3,000 LBS. CAREFULLY SELECTED TEA, in original packages, ⅓ Green, ⅓ Souchong, ⅓ Oolong. Packages to be well strapped with green hickory straps, and in perfect order. Cargo and chop marks to be stated on the proposals. Each sample must be marked in full with the name of the party offering, the cargo and chop marks, price and quality offered. Bidders are requested to offer not more than two samples of each kind of Tea. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of contract.

10,000 LBS. HIGH GRADE BROWN SUGAR. To be packed in barrels like samples to be seen in this office, fully head-lined, and to be delivered within eight days from date of award.

5,000 GALLONS OF THE BEST QUALITY OF PURE VINEGAR, made only from Cider or whisky; free from all foreign acids or injurious substances, and of a uniform strength: the Whisky Vinegar taking 24 grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy—the Cider Vinegar as near the same strength as may be; to be put up in half barrels of 22 gallons capacity—to be made of white oak. Like sample to be seen at this office. Each delivery to be accompanied with a certificate of a competent Chemist that the Vinegar is of the required strength. To be delivered in fifteen days from date of award.

30,000 LBS. GOOD HARD BROWN SOAP, to be made by boiling and only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty-five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed. To be delivered in ten days from date of award.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each. Proposals must be made on blank forms, furnished at this office. The certificate attached to the proposal must be signed by two responsible parties.

Express charges on samples must be prepaid, or the proposals will not be considered. Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement pasted at its head, and must be specific in complying with all its terms.

Proposals must not be enclosed with the samples, but be delivered separately, and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Persons not having the precise variety of Stores above described, but having articles of a similar kind, are at liberty to send in proposals for supplying them, which will receive attention according to price and adaptation to the wants of the service. In all cases not specially excepted the delivery must be made at the time specified. In case of failure, the United States reserves the right of purchase elsewhere to make up the deficiency, charging the advance paid over contract price to the party failing to deliver.

All stores will be carefully inspected and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a regular public weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, other than the party furnishing the provisions, will be required for meats, certifying on the part of the latter their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meats will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Payment is to be made after delivery of the stores if funds are on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office. In addition thereto a certificate will be required setting forth that the articles offered the Government, under the above advertisement, either belong to the party bidding or are to be purchased or received by them of loyal citizens for delivery to the United States Government.

Bids must be legible, and the numbers must be written, as well as expressed by figures.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
au27-5t Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 12, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., 235 bales and 12 bags of cotton, being cargo of a vessel unknown.
WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1864. au26-10t

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN,

FLAGS,

BANNERS AND TRANSPARENCIES.

WM. F. SCHEIBLE,

No. 49 S. THIRD STREET,

Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

MANUFACTURER OF
FLAGS,
BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
AND LANTERNS.

Political Campaign Clubs fitted out with Lanterns, Badges, Banners, and Flags, at reasonable rates. je8-3m

PAINTING!—PAINTING!!

No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

FAHY & BROTHER,

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painters.

Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16-6m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT, Kensington Screw Dock.
mh31-tf DELAWARE avenue, above Laurel street.

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

THE MILITARY FIELD.

Cheerful, Hopeful, and Truthful Survey of It.

POPULAR ERRORS CORRECTED,

The Immense Work Accomplished by the Union Armies.

I.

POPULAR ERRORS REGARDING THE LENGTH OF THE WAR.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—The course of public opinion regarding the war has been marked by two errors so widespread and tenacious, that the philosophic historian whose task it will be to trace the connection between the inward thoughts of men and the outward events of this great revolution, will probably be compelled to class them under the category of popular delusions. The one of these prevailed during the early stages of the Rebellion; the other obtains at the present time.

The first was an ill-founded anticipation of the shortness of the war; the second is an equally ungrounded fear of its indefinite prolongation. If the first was a great bar to the efficient execution of the duty of putting down the Rebellion—and there is no doubt that our illusions as to the speediness with which the work would be accomplished was a serious hindrance to the very preparations needed to make it short—the other is an error equally fatal; for the paralysis of effort produced by the sentiment of the probable longness of the war is sure to make it much longer than it would otherwise be.

There is no higher duty, therefore, than for patriotic men to fortify themselves and others by the consideration of all the elements of hope which a survey of the situation really inspires. Such a survey justifies the conclusion that the end of the war—the crushing of the main armed force of the Rebellion—is not only not far off, but that it is near at hand, and that it is in our power to bring it about almost at a blow.

There is a singular fact which may well be taken into account in the attempt to estimate the actual prospect of the war, and that is that the present despondency arising from its seemingly interminable outlook is no more than a repetition of a phenomenon which has often before manifested itself in the experience of other nations. It has often happened that men, on the very eve of the conclusion of a war, have looked upon it as promising the longest duration; and it will be in the memory of many that just previous to the termination of the Crimean war, even as sagacious an observer of the signs of the times as Mr. Cobden had in a pamphlet made it out as certain to be prolonged for many years. It thus often happens that war, which in its practical execution deals so largely in deception, is itself the greatest of deceptions. When, after years perhaps of strife, great armies still confront each other, it is hard to penetrate its outlet or its issue; but some sudden turn of affairs produces the climax, and in the flames of a Waterloo, a Cannæ or a Pultowa, fabrics and systems seemingly firm rooted go out in ashes and nothingness.

II.

THE SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA.

The main forces of the Rebellion are collected in two armies—the one defending Richmond, the political capital of the Confederacy; the other defending Atlanta, the natural capital of the Confederacy.

In front of Atlanta is planted the superb army commanded by General Sherman, a man of unsurpassed military ability. He has placed his army in that position after an advance from Chattanooga of nearly a hundred miles, marked by a series of brilliant manœuvres and actions, in which the enemy's force has been driven from a succession of strongholds, looked upon as impregnable.

Arriving in front of Atlanta he has been thrice assailed by an enemy willing to lavish everything in the desperate effort to drive him back. The enemy has thrice met a bloody repulse. Sherman is now working slowly but surely round on the Rebel communications, two lines of which he holds. He is completing this by extending his forces around on their only remaining line—a task which necessarily demands some time for its accomplishment.

But there is no dead-lock at Atlanta, and those who represent the situation in this light, utterly fail to grasp the true military significance of what Sherman is doing. General Sherman can take Atlanta any day; but he aims at more than that—he means the destruction of the Western army of the Confederacy. And, indeed, either that result or its early flight is a matter of speedy certainty.

At the same time that he is thus pressing with fatal weight on the enemy, Sherman's own communications are safe, which is much to be able to say of a line two-thirds as long as that of Napoleon's from the Niemen to Moscow. The Rebels, who have been counting on dislodging him from before Atlanta, by operations on his lines, have been taught by the failure of their last attempt, made with their whole available cavalry, the emptiness of these expectations; while those among ourselves who, looking at the enormous depth of his line, have been solicitous for his safety, may dismiss their fears.

The substantial grounds of this security are not proper to make public; but it is not unseemly to say this much—that Sherman (who has a genius for supplying his army unequalled by any Commander in the field,) is practically independent of his line of communication for any time during which the enemy can possibly interrupt it. This, therefore, leaves him free to work out the great task before him, and private advices from himself to the Government give the assured hope of its early accomplishment.

Of the effect of the capture of Atlanta it is not too much to say that, secondary in its political importance to that of Richmond, yet in a material and military point of view—in its pressure on the issue of the war—its effect must be ten-fold that of the capture of the Rebel capital. It once more cuts the Confederacy in twain, and compels the Rebel army, if it be allowed to retreat at all, to make towards Montgomery, in which case it is thrown off eccentrically and away from its connections with the Rebel force in Virginia, or else to move into the Carolinas, in which case the area of the Confederacy is confined, cribbed, and confined within the restricted limits of the parallelogram of the Atlantic seaboard States.

III.

THE SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.

In Virginia the military situation presents even on the surface an aspect much more encouraging than it has yet worn since the army crossed the James. If General Grant is not seen assuming the offensive on a scale commensurate with the public expectations, he is quietly working out the solution of the great problem imposed to his hands—working out by a policy necessarily somewhat cautious, what he will gladly carry through by bolder and more brilliant measures when he obtains the means which the people will shortly give him.

The firm foothold the left wing has obtained on the Weldon road severs that important line, and, what is even of more moment, gives a position from which to menace the main Rebel line of communications with the South, namely, the Danville road. So vital is this to the existence of Lee's army, that it is accepted by all military men as a fixed fact that, could we plant a force on that road, or even seriously threaten it, it would compel the abandonment of Richmond and Virginia, and oblige Lee to fall back to the line of the Roanoke, in which case, given the successful execution of General Sherman's programme, and the entire remaining Rebel force would be shut up in the Carolinas.

Without pushing speculation so far as this, however, or going beyond the actual elements of the situation, there is nothing in them to discourage, and much to encourage. One great cause of fear in all previous combinations on the military chess-board of Virginia, has been the facility which the Rebels have had to throw us back on our base whenever the Army of the Potomac has been pushed forward so as to threaten Richmond. In the present state of facts such a counter movement is for the first time not to be feared. It could only be undertaken by the Rebels in a fit of desperation, and would be certain to work out their destruction.

For the first time in the history of the war the Shenandoah valley—the gate through which the Rebels in each of their three invasions have entered loyal States—is thoroughly guarded. We have there a fine army, under thoroughly able leadership, in a position which perfectly covers Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington. It is true, and it is no secret, that this army is largely composed of troops that have been withdrawn from the army south of the James; but so far from this having the effect to put so much available force out of the way, and so far from its being any source of humiliation or regret, the corps under General Sheridan are really doing more for the general cause, and even for the special problem before Petersburg, than they could if back in the Army of the Potomac. For while the Army of the Shenandoah acts as a defense of Washington, thus relieving General Grant from all solicitude on that score, it plays something more than a merely defensive part. The time is not now fitting to reveal the motives of the late forward and backward movements in the valley, far less to indicate the programme assigned to General Sheridan in that field of operations; but the time is not far distant when the wisdom of the present distribution of force will be recognized. In the meanwhile, it is no small matter that the column in the Valley, while covering Washington, neutralizes and keeps away from Petersburg a force of full forty thousand men—a force which, had it been in front of General Grant, would probably have rendered it impossible for him to have seized the important point he now holds on the Weldon road.

IV.

WHAT GRANT ASKS TO END THE WAR.

These considerations all unite in the illustration of the fact that the military status is very far from being of that discouraging aspect which it wears, as I only in the jaundiced eyes of [illegible] whose desire prompts them to [illegible] but which it assumes even in the suppositions of many who would fain hope better things. I am persuaded that if our armies did no more than hold their own in their present positions, with the grip they have on the Rebel armies, the Rebellion must wear itself away, and die out from sheer lack of breath.

But the duty is laid upon us, no less in consideration for the South itself than for the honor and integrity of the nation, and the material interests of the world at large, to use swifter means for its suppression. We all want peace, North and South; but the shortest cut to peace is through vigorous blows at that which prevents peace—the armed force still under control of the chiefs of the Rebellion. Even in point of time we [illegible] assaders and arrange terms of peace so quickly as the mission of a fresh hundred thousand muskets.

It is no mere pen judgment of mine, but the authoritative utterance of the head of all of our armies, that it is in the hands of the people to end the Rebellion at a blow. Lieutenant-General Grant has declared, that "if he had now, but a hundred thousand fresh men, he could, in fifty days, do up all the fighting that needs to be done during the war." This is no swallow assertion; it is the authentic declaration of the highest name given; and the sentiment is affirmed by every military man I have lately met.

Half that force added to General Grant's own immediate army, would enable him to stretch his line across to the Danville road and positively compel the abandonment of Virginia; the other half would put Hood's army into the hands of General Sherman. Is there living patriotism enough left in the country to evoke the means for so glorious a consummation? If there were not, it might well raise the question whether such a people deserved to be saved?

The time is fast drawing nigh when this patriotism will be put to the test. The draft is designed to give General Grant the hundred thousand and three times the hundred thousand men he needs to conclude the war withal. That measure rings the death knell of the Rebellion. The leaders of the Rebellion in the South know it; the abettors of the Rebellion at the North know it, and hence their efforts to thwart it. The draft will be made in spite of both. But it can be made tranquilly and efficiently, or with lame and impotent results, as the people shall elect. It is a momentous issue which hangs on that election!

V.

CONFIDENCE AND GROUNDS OF COURAGE.

There is to a people battling in any cause a force, purely metaphysical in its character, which is yet stronger than the sinews of war—stronger than the sinews of men's arms. It is *courage*. Never has it been more needed than of late, when a total paralysis has benumbed the public sense, and in the eclipse of faith, "the whole noise of timorous and flocking birds, with those that love the twilight, flutter about, and in their envious gabble would prognosticate a year of sects and schisms."

I believe we have already touched the nadir of our fears and our despondency, and that a breath of patriotism and hope is now vivifying the nation's pulse. But each man can swell the rising tide. To diffuse the inspiration of courage is the duty of every patriot. And happily we need draw this inspiration from no illusive fountains; for the more earnestly and honestly we look at the situation, the more grounds of hope we find. Some of these grounds can be briefly set down:—

1. The body of the Rebellion is moribund. General T. Seymour, whose critical habit of thought and conservative temper, well known to me, add a prodigious weight to any declarations he makes on this head, states as the result of his three months' observations in the interior of the South, that "the Rebel cause is fast failing from exhaustion." This is profoundly true; whether it has regard to the material resources of the South, from three-fourths of which it is now cut off by the lines held by our armies, or to its still more vital resources in men, of which the field is now reaped and bare.

Every man and every boy is now in the field; there is nothing behind. The whole South is therefore in the armies confronting Sherman and Grant. Of the army opposing General Sherman, forty thousand men have been subtracted by the losses of the great summer campaign. Of the other army, commanded by Lee, one-half its force has been put out of the fight since General Grant crossed the Rapidan.

2. It is true, in inflicting this damage, we also have lost quite as severely, perhaps even more so; but (if it is lawful to speak thus of so grave a matter) we can afford it. We can stand to lose man for man, but every man in the armies of the Rebellion is put *hors de combat*, and leave behind untouched a force equal to all we have lost in the war.

3. But I do not believe it will be needful to wade through such an ocean of blood as this. All that is needed is a blow that will disrupt the two main Rebel armies. It is worthy of note, that the recent [illegible] conscriptions that have swept over the South have even simplified the problem for us. The war has no longer those thousand-fold embarrassments that attend a national war, or war on populations. There is no population. Our task is confined to beating the armies at Richmond and Atlanta. For the rest, the Southern people are tired of the war, and are sighing for peace.

4. In a military point of view, such is the situation held by General Grant and General Sherman, towards the insurgent forces opposed to them, that the reinforcement they will receive by the draft will certainly enable them to complete their work. In addition to the testimony of General Grant, already given, take the impressive asseverations of General Seymour on this head:—

"If Sherman had but 50,000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the Spring, with reserves of 75,000 to 150,000 men, Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment, a third column of 40,000 to 50,000, rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the Confederacy, from which she could never rise." * * * *

There is but one course consistent with safety or honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively [illegible] exertion—of such efforts alone is worthy of the great work—and the Rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

5. *This will be the last draft.* There will be no more calls, for there will need no more. The reinforcements it will give our armies will end the war. This reflection should evoke the heartiest efforts to make it productive of the *best fruits*, which will be realized when our people, coming to view it not as an arbitrary imposition of force, but as a solemn call of duty, and its elections not as wanderers to those on whom they may fall, but as a sacred laying on of hands, respond promptly and personally to its demands.

If all the considerations, both of the actual present and future prospects of the war for the Union are such as to encourage those who have at heart the triumphant consummation of the one end that adds to this war all its halo of glory and freedom, it must not be lost sight of that these inspiring hopes may be baulked and brought to naught by our own weakness, pusillanimity and folly.

Is it not a solemn monition that, while it is in our power to terminate the Rebellion almost at a blow, it is also in our power to indefinitely protract it, or, worse still, to see it end in a hollow peace, which can be no peace at all, but endless war—the nation, like the mystical body of Osiris, torn limb by limb, and the one humiliating reflection left us that there was a time when a little courage, a little practical patriotism would have saved us?

WILLIAM SWINTON.

PIRATE "TALLAHASSEE."

STEAMER IN PURSUIT OF HER.

BOSTON, August 30.—Captain Peel, of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, arrived here, reports as follows:—

August 25, latitude 34 12, longitude 73 50, passed a propeller with two masts and two smoke stacks, painted red color, and a red bottom, showing American colors, with the main-mast gone about twenty feet above the deck, and burning soft coal. She was in light trim, and steering directly for the *Maria L. Davis*, when another steamer hove in sight and bore for the first steamer, which was supposed to be the pirate *Tallahassee*. Captain Peel crowded all sail and escaped.

The Price of Gold.

NEW YORK, August 30.—Gold was quoted at 232 this morning; but after the board it rallied to 235.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

YOKOHAMA, June 27, 1864.

The past winter has been a season of comparative inactivity, both commercial and political. With the exception of cotton, there has not been much done in the staples of the country. New teas are beginning to come in, and the first shipment of the season is per the *Ida D. Rodgers*, for San Francisco in a few days. The supply of silk has been unsteady, owing, it has been believed by some, to the interference of the Government, but who, on remonstrance being made, denied having had anything to do with it.

It now appears probable that an increased home demand was the occasion of a short supply for exportation. The supply now at the end of the season has been fully one-third less than the previous season. The most marked events since the 1st of January, are the arrival of Mons. de Roches, the French Minister, and the departure of his predecessor, Mons. de Bellecourt; also the arrival of Sir Rutherford Alcock, the English Minister, and the return of Colonel Neale, who filled his place during his absence.

In connection with the return of Mr. Alcock, and likely to have the most important bearing on the future relations of Japan with other countries, is the arrival on the 25th of last month of five hundred and thirty marines on board the ship *Conqueror*, direct from England. These troops are at present encamped on the bluffs close to the town. Another detachment of troops is daily expected from China.

Barracks have just been erected for their accommodation near by, where the marines are encamped. Concerning the object of these movements the public are not yet enlightened, but whatever it may be their presence will have a happy effect on the minds of those who are opposed to foreign intercourse, and materially aid the diplomacy of the foreign ministers. Three Dutch vessels of war are also expected from Batavia, making, with two others in Japanese waters, five in all, to demand redress for the insult offered to their flag at Simonoseki last year.

That at the counsels of the Government are divided is well known, and that, while a large portion of the rulers of the country are still wrapped up in their prejudices against foreigners, there are not wanting those who are in favor of a more liberal policy. The present affords a favorable opportunity for strengthening the hands of such, and upon insisting on a compliance with their treaty obligations, their disposition to evade which is manifested at times in various ways. One of the productions of the country is rape-seed oil, large quantities of which were shipped in former times, when it could be purchased at a price that would afford a profit.

For the past two or three years, there has not been any quantity sent away; yet, notwithstanding this, an order has been issued by the Government forbidding the sale to foreigners of any considerable quantity at a time, so that for household purposes, instead of being able to purchase a tub, containing a picul, to save trouble, it has to be purchased in smaller quantities.

The Tycoon has returned to Yedo from his late visit to the Mikado. On the night of the 21st he stopped at Uraga, twenty miles below Yokohama, and on the next day sailed up to Yedo in steamers waiting for him.

It is understood that lately Mr. Alcock's visits to the Gorojio have been very unsatisfactory, and that answers in all important matters have been deferred until the Tycoon's return. Now that has taken place, we may reasonably expect something decisive as to matters of general interest. The Swiss Embassy, after long delays, have managed to get their treaty signed, and their new Consul, Dr. Lindau, has entered upon the duties of his office.

On the 1st of July the treaty stipulation that the Dutch language is to be the official means of communication ceases to take effect. Accordingly the Government have suddenly realized the necessity of having interpreters more fully instructed in English. A class of twenty, to be increased still more, has been formed, and the several American missionaries here have engaged their services (without pay I believe), to instruct them.

Hitherto they have had a school among themselves for instruction at Yedo, but have undoubtedly now found their incompetency to attain an intimate knowledge of the language without the aid of foreign teachers. Their system of exclusiveness, which their self-conceit fosters, has had in this instance to be laid aside, and may we not hope it is one step towards breaking down the social barriers which separated them from the rest of mankind?

As an illustration of the regard they entertain for us, and the hospitality exercised towards them by our Government and people, when visiting the United States, I would mention the fact of the recipients of two of the large silver medals struck off as commemorative of that occasion, having bartered them off to a gentleman here who has since sent them to California as curiosities.

The continued influx of new residents and visitors to this place is very great, and the difficulty of procuring suitable places of business and residence is daily increasing. The present arrangement for their accommodation calls loudly for amendment. One of the inducements offered to foreign merchants to remove from Kanagawa to this side of the bay was that they could have more room; and at first they were at liberty to hire places from the natives as best suited their wants. As soon as they were fairly established, a change of policy was introduced, and native householders forbidden to rent their houses. At about the same time, concessions of land within prescribed limit were made to foreigners. Of course, this highly favored the fortunate possessors who were first on hand, and the restrictions acquiesced in without complaint.

After awhile the demand for more land became so urgent that a new concession was made, and then still another has been made to those who had not hitherto participated in the former divisions. Many of these last allotments have changed hands, and though not in a desirable place, either for business or residence, have from necessity been built upon and occupied. The demand for more land has again become urgent, and it is to be hoped that a more suitable location will be insisted upon.

Early on the morning of the 7th instant the community were aroused by several severe shocks of an earthquake—old residents say the severest felt for three years. No damage of consequence occurred.

We have had abundant rains lately, exceedingly desirable for the planting of the rice crop, the sowing of cotton, and other crops which succeed the barley and wheat, now being harvested. The weather has continued exceedingly spring-like and pleasant until within a few days, when it has become much warmer.

The United States ship *Jamestown* arrived here this afternoon, fifteen days from Macao, after a winter's cruise on the China seas and to Manilla. A laughable incident, showing the sensitiveness of our English friends (!) for their churlishness in ignoring that United States men-of-war could only lay twenty-four hours in any of their ports, occurred in Hong Kong last summer, when there was only a report of an United States vessel being on the China coast, the Governor and people of Hong Kong worked themselves up to a high state of excitement, and set about immediately erecting sand batteries and mounting guns for the defense of the place, impressing a large portion of the Chinese population to do the work. This feverish state of excitement occurred a second time on the arrival of the *Jamestown* at Macao this winter. Their actions prove the truth of the wise saying, that "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

DAIMIO.

—The new badge for the 10th Army Corps (General Birney) consists of the trace of a four-bastioned fort. The badge will be cut from red cloth for the first Division, white cloth for the 2d Division, and blue cloth for the 3d Division, and will be worn on the top of the cap or the side of the hat by all the officers and enlisted men of the corps.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION.

POLICEMEN

AND ALL OTHER

GOOD CITIZENS,

Be on the Lookout for the Two Suspicious

YOUNG GIRLS!

Who may be seen on Chesnut street every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. These very suspicious parties can be easily recognized by their peculiar style of dress: one wears red gaiter boots, green velvet dress, brown silk bonnet, and thin lace veil; the other wears a jockey hat, with very large rooster's feathers, white satin slippers, red velvet dress, and no veil. It is earnestly hoped, by all good citizens, that these suspicious and dangerous young damsels be immediately apprehended and brought before some magistrate, to show cause why they persist in following over the entire habitable Globe, the original and only CHRISTY MINSTRELS! who will appear at CONCERT HALL,

On MONDAY EVENING, August 29,

For one week only.

The said parties have engaged season tickets for all next week for the express purpose of seeing the Great Comic Artiste, GEORGE CHRISTY, who appears every night.

This announcement is somewhat novel and unique, but it has answered its purpose. Everybody knows that the inimitable CHRISTY is to hold forth at Concert Hall the present week with his favorite troupe, and, with their wide reputation as melodists and comic actors, there will be an immense rush to see their varied and delightful performances. See advertisement under the head of Amusements. au29-6t

THE ONLY MEDICINE

WHICH IS PREPARED FROM

THE PURE JUICE OF THE PINE TREE.

* * * Consumption cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Bronchitis cured by Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Weak Lungs made strong by using Dr WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

* * * Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL is the best remedy for all Throat and Lung Diseases.

Don't Fail to Read the Next Column.

WHY DR. WISHART'S

PINE TREE

TAR CORDIAL

IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR THROAT AND LUNG

DISEASES.

It is the vital principle of the pine tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the pine tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—Consumption of the Lungs, Coughs, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and is also an excellent remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Female Complaints.

Have you a cough? Have you a sore throat? Have you any of the premonitory symptoms of that most fatal disease, Consumption? Those who should be warned by these symptoms generally think light of them until it is too late. From this fact, perhaps, more than any other, arises the sad prevalence and fatality of a disease which sweeps to the grave at least one-sixth of death's victims. Consumption has destroyed more of the human family than any other disease, and the best physicians for many years have despaired of a cure, or a remedy that would heal the lungs, but for more than two hundred years the whole medical world has been impressed that there was a mysterious power and efficiency in the Pine Tree Tar to heal the lungs; therefore, they have recommended the use of Tar Water, which in many cases had a good effect; but how to combine the medical properties so as to heal the lungs has ever been a mystery until it was discovered by Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart, of Philadelphia, the proprietor of Wishart's Pine Tree Cordial. It is now recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians.

This Cordial, when taken with Dr. Wishart's Dyspepsia Pills, is an unfailing cure for Dyspepsia.

1000 DOLLARS

Will be paid to any person who will prove that this or any of the certificates published by Dr. Wishart, of Philadelphia, Pa., are in any way false, or issued without authority by those who gave them.

DR. WISHART—Dear Sir:—I had Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs and shortness of breath in their worst form. I had been treated by several of the most eminent physicians in Philadelphia without benefit. I was truly on the verge of the grave. Your Pine Tree Tar Cordial was recommended to me by a friend, and after using four large and one small bottles, I am restored to perfect health. JOHN WARD, Receiver of Taxes, Cor. Sixth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wishart: I wish to add my testimony to the hundreds you received to the healing properties of your Pine Tree Tar Cordial. For fifteen years a sufferer, ten years of that time I have slept only in my chair, not being able to lie down for fear of suffocation. I have employed seven of the best physicians in Philadelphia, who all pronounced my case incurable. I was taken to the College, where the Faculty, having done what they could, declared me disease an incurable case of asthma and Chronic Dyspepsia, in its last stage, and that my lungs were partially gone. Finding out of all recourse, my wife procured from your store a bottle of your Cordial. Perseveringly I used seven bottles, and a box and a half of your Dyspepsia Pills, when I felt that my disease had wholly given way, and the Cordial had given me new vigor and strength. I continued to improve, and in the past three months I have been able to sleep in my bed as soundly as I ever did. I am now well, and have gained twenty-five pounds in my weight. I am able to work and provide for my family. I send you this true and truthful statement for the benefit of the suffering. Friends, call and see me, near Oxford Church Post Office, Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia.

ISAAC KELLERMAN.

READING, Pa., April 19, 1864.

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—One year ago the Examining Surgeon of this District told me I had Consumption of the Lungs, and that I could not be cured; and judging from all my symptoms at that time, I myself supposed this to be true. I was for more than one year troubled with a hacking cough, which gradually grew so bad that I could not have a severe fit of coughing without spitting up blood in large quantities.

For months I could not work at anything, and was obliged to keep my bed most of the time. While in this condition I was in at Mr. Herrwelsam's store, in this city, and he seeing me very low, I was recommended to try your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL. He said he had sold a great deal of it, and that, as it had cured so many others, he believed it would do me some good. I bought a bottle and commenced using it. In a very short time I saw that I was getting better very fast, and after taking several bottles I was entirely restored to health, so that I could work every day at my business, which is very heavy work in an iron foundry. When I commenced to use your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL my weight was only one hundred and thirty-five pounds; since the use of it I have weighed on an average one hundred and sixty-five. I shall be glad to have you publish this, as I believe I should not have been living at this time if I had not used your great medicine, and I wish all who suffer to receive its benefit.

Very truly yours, Captain SAMUEL BARNER.

No. 331 S. Eighth street, Reading, Pa.

READ THE FOLLOWING FROM UTICA.

Dr. Wishart—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in informing you through this source that your PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL, which was recommended for my daughter by Mr. J. A. Hall, of this city, has cured her of a cough of more than five months' standing. I had thought her beyond cure, and had employed the best medical aid without any benefit. I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as a safe and sure remedy for those similarly afflicted, as I know of many other cases, besides that of my daughter, that it has cured of long standing coughs.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN V. PARKER, Daguerrean Artist,

No. 126 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

* * * I have used Dr. WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL in my family, and cordially recommend it as a valuable and safe medicine for Colds, Coughs, and to those predisposed to Consumption.

Dr. G. A. FOSTER,

No. 160 Genesee street, Utica, N. Y.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave. We have hundreds of letters from physicians and druggists in all parts of the country, saying that they have never prescribed or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

These Medicines are prepared only by the proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,

WHOSE OFFICE IS AT

No. 10 N. SECOND STREET, Philadelphia,

PENNSYLVANIA,

Where he can be consulted either personally or by letter, free of charge. They are sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere; at wholesale by all New York and Philadelphia Wholesale Druggists.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. [illegible]



WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause loved ones sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for view to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble [illegible]—WEALTH!
If to live through life and ten,
Wishing life as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to [illegible]—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every moment you would see,
Take my advice and wish all three.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. [illegible]

SAMARITAN'S CURE.

SAMARITAN'S CURE. (repeated)

The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.

Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.

DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess of any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one pill three times a day.

(Sent by mail.)

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor, Box 256 Post Office.

Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Be sure and ask for SAMARITAN'S CURE.

SYRUP DE RICORD. (repeated)

A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.

It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.

Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Sent to any address. au30-tuths3m

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

SAMARITAN'S GIFT!

THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED,

Yes, a positive cure for

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.

Contains no Mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.

Only ten pills to be taken to cure a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been gorged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the

SAMARITAN'S GIFT.

Sent by mail in a plain envelope.

Price, male packages, $2. Female, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.

SAMARITAN'S

ROOT AND HERB JUICES

Is offered the public as a positive cure.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of Mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun"—

WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—

"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 20, 1864.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used '*The Samaritan Remedies*' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and properly, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.

"ALFRED C. BOWERS,

"Assistant-Surgeon 5th New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. DESMOND & CO., No. 915 RACE Street.

jy5-tuthsfm

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.

NOTICE.

On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 2:19 A. M. (Night), and 2:30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.

The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11:50 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11:15 A. M., 4:00, and 6:45 P. M., and 12:00 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.

And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WM. A. GATZMER, Agent.

ja5-tf

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,

Will leave as follows, viz.:—

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation ....

At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express ....

At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation ....

At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express ....

At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) ....

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket ....

At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket ....

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 [illegible]

For Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.

For Freehold at 6 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3, and 4 P. M. The 3:30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington, at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail.

At 11:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.

At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.

At [illegible] P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. There will be no line at [illegible] A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 7:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M., 5 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5:45, and 8 P. M. [illegible] to Bristol.

For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of Baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT Street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

August 8, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtlandt street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden. At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK A[illegible] all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 4 P. M.

Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When stock is furnished in quantities of TWO or more LOADS, it will be delivered at the foot of Forty-[illegible] street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent, No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent, Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

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1864. CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. 1864.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THROUGH IN TWO HOURS!!!

Four trains daily to Atlantic City.

On and after MONDAY, July 4, trains leave Vine street Ferry as follows:—

Mail, 7:30 A. M.

Freight, with passenger car attached, 9:15 A. M.

Express (through in 2 hours), 2:00 P. M.

Atlantic Accommodation, 4:15 P. M.

Junction Accommodation, 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Accommodation (Atlantic) 5:48 A. M.

Express, 7:18 A. M.

Freight, 11:50 A. M.

Mail, 4:48 P. M.

Junction Accommodation, 6:22 A. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2.00. Round Trip Tickets (good for the day and train on which they are issued), $3.00.

EXTRA HADDONFIELD TRAINS.

Leave Vine street 10:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Leave Haddonfield 1:15 P. M. and 2:15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Mail train for Atlantic leaves Vine street 7:30 A. M.

Leaves Atlantic 4:48 P. M.

JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent.

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1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.

THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.

Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.

Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—

Mail Train at	7:25 A.
Fast Line at	11:25 A.
Through Express at	10:30 P.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at	10:00 A.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at	1:00 P.
Harrisburg Accommodation at	2:30 P.
Lancaster Train at	4:00 P.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) at	5:00 P.

Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.

The Through Express train runs daily; all the other trains daily, except Sundays.

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.

INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Blairsville Intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 1:15 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8:15 P. M.

HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.

The Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and Through Express at 10:30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7:55 P. M. and 8 A. M.

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by train on Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

The Through Express Train, leaving at 10:30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6:25 A. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.

For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10:30 P. M., daily (except Sundays), go directly through without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.

For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.

The Mail Train at 7:25 A. M., and Through Express at 10:30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.

WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.

The trains leaving at 7:25 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. connect at Downingtown with trains on this road for Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.

For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets.

JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.

COUPON TICKETS.

For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.

SCHOOL TICKETS.

For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city.

WESTERN EMIGRATION.

An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.

For full information, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.

An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The travelling public are assured that it is entirely responsible.

FREIGHTS.

By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.

The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—

S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.

D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.

CLARK & CO., Chicago.

LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.

WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

ENOCH LEWIS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.